THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 31.

The Spanish People Impatient—The Influence of the Army—Political Affairs in England.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to Oct. 31.

SPAIN.

The People Impatient.

Madrid correspondence of the 28th ultimo, contains the following:—

The pressure brought to bear upon the provisional government from all sides has at last become too serious and mighty to be longer neglected, and the chances are that we shall have a call for an election of deputies to the Cortes in a few days. A dozen or more projects for obtaining a free exercise of the electoral franchise have been discussed, adopted and then laid aside; and meanwhile the people have become impatient and demand that the provisional government shall at least make some sign of carrying out their promises given at Cadiz. The country, or at least that portion of the people that do what little thinking there is done in Spain, do not like to see the temporary government, self-constituted as it is, cling so tightly to the power they have obtained. They want to see that appeal to the people which we have heard so much about. They want some proofs that the people are really to enjoy a share in the government, and that the popular cries of national sovereignty and the will of the people are not mere leather and prunella, meaning nothing. The Spaniards are naturally very suspicious, and when once they get an idea into their heads that somebody is playing them false, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince them otherwise. They have thus had a sort of indistinct idea that the military gentlemen at the head of the provisional government had no idea of inviting the people to aid in forming a permanent government, but were merely talking and shuffling about to gain time to consolidate their power and strengthen their positions.

Generals Serrano and Prim.

For this reason Generals Serrano and Prim have lost ground decidedly, and the people are daily becoming more suspicious and doubtful of their intentions. Instead of coming out with a call for a general election of a Cortes, which should have the authority to say what sort of government should be permanently established, Serrano and Prim have been writing letters, and the entire Government has signed a circular or manifesto to the people, urging the necessity of adopting a constitutional monarchy as the only safe and legitimate form of government for Spain. Then the little game of declaring that the basis on which the election should take place was not agreeable to the people.

Constitutional Monarchy.

The idea that a mere handful of men should express the will of a nation was absurd and ridiculous, not to characterize it more severely, and the Madrid Junta did a capital day's work when it squelched the project in the bud and told the provisional government that the people, not it, should decide as to the proper form of government under which Spain was to begin her career. Nothing but the prompt action of the Madrid Junta, which was a body of great respectability and wisdom, and the equally prompt endorsement of its declarations by all the prominent Juntas throughout Spain, prevented an act that would not have been at all satisfactory to the people or beneficial to the government. It is now quite certain that the question will be settled by the Cortes, which is to be elected some time in November. It is confidently expected that the Cortes will meet about the 20th of December, although we have nothing but talk, which here amounts to very little. Something must be done soon, that is sure.

Manifesto of Don Carlos.

The following is the text of a communication the young Prince Don Carlos addressed from Paris to the various Powers of Europe:—

SIRE:—My birth and the actual state of Spain make it a duty on my part to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty the abdication of my august father. [Here comes the text of the abdication.] If God and circumstances should place me on the Spanish throne, I shall strive to loyally reconcile the useful institutions of our epoch with the indispensable ones of the past, leaving to the general Cortes, freely named, the great and difficult task of endowing my dear country with a constitution which will be, I hope, at the same time Spanish and definitive. The day I shall attain the honor I shall draw as close as possible my personal relations with your Majesty and with your nation those of my own people. Receive, sire, the assurance of my high consideration.

CARLOS DE BORBON Y DE ESTE.

Meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

Madrid (Oct. 26) Correspondence London Times.

The decree for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly is still put off from day to day, and it is positively understood that no earlier date than the 29th of November will be appointed for the beginning of the general elections. Agreeably to a custom established by all the paper constitutions of France, Spain, and Italy, election day falls on a Sunday, and it is enacted that, in those constituencies in which the first scrutiny leads to no decisive results, *i. e.* in which none of the candidates obtain what constitutes a legal majority, a second and final experiment should be made on the following Sunday. The names of the representatives in the Cortes will, therefore, not be fully known before the 16th of December, and their meeting will not be held before Christmas, or probably before New Year's day.

The people's choice, indeed, depends much less on general elections and on Parliamentary deliberations than strangers at a distance might imagine. For the last forty years in Spain, although the people proposed, it was always the army that disposed. That army still exists—an unbroken compact body—conscious of the part it played in the late movement, and sure of its ability to control all future movements. Were a couple of regiments to march on Seville or Barcelona or on Madrid, with a Montpensier, or even a Duke of Madrid at their head, it is certainly not from the people that any serious resistance might be apprehended. The army, however, is for the present quiescent; it is satisfied with itself, patriotic, fraternally disposed towards the people. But it is, also, and above all things, amenable to the orders of its chiefs; it has been lately coaxed with wholesale promotions, flattered with most unjustifiable exemptions. It is at all times difficult to foresee in favor of what person or principle a Spanish army is going to pronounce. But if the military men at the head of the Provisional Government were at all inclined to repressive measures, republicanism would have but little chance, and we should in all probability hear little more about it. The days of Navarez and O'Donnell, however, are over it is to be hoped forever in Spain. Neither Prim nor Serrano are the men to have recourse to violent measures to secure the triumph of their peculiar views. Serrano is bound to further the promotion of the Duke of Montpensier, but only by the means of legal influence and gentle persuasion. As to Prim he has certainly no partiality for a republic, and would rather have no hand in it. But if a republic is the people's decided choice, and especially if, as there is every reason to expect, Prim himself were to be called to the Presidency, why should he shed blood in order to secure the crown in favor of Ferdinand of Braganza-Coburg, who pooh-pooh's it, or of Ferdinand of Montpensier, who threw away his opportunity of winning it?

GREAT BRITAIN.

How Disraeli Supports the Church.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 28.

We are not yet aware how our national "guide, philosopher, and friend"—we mean Zadkiel, not Mr. Disraeli—has arranged our political destinies for next year; but if that venerable sage draws omens from anything else than stars, he might find a hint for his next prophecy in a little incident which, according to a Montrose paper, occurred during the Premier's visit to Crathie Church. Mr. Disraeli, "wrapt in meditation," did not notice that "the collection" was being made, and "the ladle" used in Scotch churches—pleasantly suggestive of toddy—had passed him before he had hastily pulled out his purse; but Mr. Disraeli handed the money to his neighbor, who in turn handed it on in the hope that it would reach the retreating money box. Along one seat it went, up another, down the next, but without success; and the last holder, seeing the fruitlessness of the pursuit, returned the coin to him who gave it. "Too late!" Mr. Disraeli, anxious to support the Church, and acting too late! What an omen for our Irish friends! It is as good at least as the flight of birds, or the *sortes Virgilianæ* which awed the Romans of old, or "consulting the Bible," which awed our own ancestors in nearer times. Mr. Disraeli, we are told, "gave one of his peculiar smiles, coolly put the coin back into his purse, and pocketed the money." Just like him! Some of our contemporaries will find in this levity a new proof of his utter indifference to all principles, sacred and profane, and his cynical readiness to laugh, even when the Irish Church topples to the ground.

Last Hours of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

From the Guardian.

The good old Archbishop of Canterbury was seized almost suddenly with bronchitis on the 13th of September, while on his way back from Tyrol. He reached Addington on the 16th, and was able, though with difficulty, to hold his ordination in the parish church on the following Sunday. Two or three times he rallied so much that hopes were entertained that his robust constitution would enable him to shake off the disease. On the evening of Thursday week the unfavorable symptoms increased, and from that time he was confined to his bed. His mental powers remained uninjured, and he was occupied unceasingly in reading devotional books, or in writing or giving instructions concerning his charge, which he had almost completed, though he had quite given up the idea of delivering it orally. He anticipated the end almost from the first, and in a paper written three or four days ago, when speaking was become difficult to him, he said, "I commit my soul into the hands of my God and dear Saviour. I have had proofs enough of His love in the last, and I am well assured that whatever sufferings or trials are permitted to befall me are visitations of love. 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him.' As to the faith in which I wish to die, I cannot better express it than in Richard Hooker's dying words, as indicated in the underlined passage I have written out. "A poor and guilty sinner I know myself to be; but I believe that those who kneel at the foot of the Cross with this sincere confession will never be cast out if they look to the cleansing blood of Christ for their sole ground of pardon and acceptance." The following is the extract from Hooker:—"Though I have by His grace loved Him in my youth, and feared Him in mine age, and labored to have a conscience void of offense to Him and to all men; yet if Thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord, show mercy to me; for I plead, not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my own unrighteousness, for His merits who died to purchase pardon for penitent sinners. And since I owe Thee a death, O Lord, let it not be terrible, and then take thine own time. Let not mine, O Lord, but Thy will be done." On Sunday his grace appeared decidedly better, but on Monday afternoon the disease changed for the worse, and from that time he sank rapidly. He received the Holy Communion about midday on Tuesday, making all the responses with a cheerful and happy face. His last intelligible words were those of the "Gloria in Excelsis;" but his looks and gestures proved how eagerly he joined in the prayers and ejaculations which were said with him during the day, and never was there seen a more beautiful peace than that of his last hour. About 6 o'clock he became unconscious. The members of his family, with his medical attendant, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Benham, the Vicar of Addington, were with him to the last; and he died, in the middle of the words of commendation, so quietly that the last moment was not perceptible.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—Report of the Revolutionary Junta of Havana.

Advices from Havana to Nov. 5 say:—

A severe encounter took place on the 25th ult. between the Spanish forces under Colonel Quiros, numbering 1000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, numbering 600, in the vicinity of Baire. According to official Spanish report, Colonel Quiros, supposing that the patriots would fly at the first fire of the regular troops, at first only ordered an advance of a company of the regiment "Corona," supported by one company of the regiment "Cuba," leaving the remaining forces in reserve. Speedily convinced that, so far from waiting to be attacked, the patriots were about to attack him, he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one company in reserve. Of the patriots, 450 were mounted, armed only with machetes; 150 on foot, armed with rifles and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish troops, the 450 mounted patriots debouched on the main road and charged the Spanish troops so furiously that they had no time allowed them to reload their muskets after the first fire, but were reduced to defending themselves with the bayonet, fighting, as the official report says, toe to foot, to maintain their ground. After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, which lasted one hour and three-quarters, the Spanish troops fell back to Baire, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded. The patriots lost 80. As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction, the news was not received until the 2d instant.

Nov. 3.—At Macho y Portilla the Spanish schooner Anduluna captured a schooner that had just succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and ammunition for the patriots. A skirmish took place on the 25th ult., at Bocana, between the Spanish troops under Comandante Rafael Jeren and a small body of patriots, with no important results, although the official report, as usual, claims that the patriots were repulsed.

Nov. 4.—By the American steamer Columbia, arrived this morning, the Spanish Government has received a small lot of Peabody rifles. The Spanish steamer Montezuma, for Cuba via Nassau, was advertised to leave yesterday, but by order of the Captain-General was detained until the arrival of the Columbia. She left this afternoon, carrying the above-mentioned Peabody rifles and reinforcements for the Spanish troops, probably the last that it will be in the power of the Government to send, unless reinforcements should arrive from Spain, an event which we both expect and are prepared for.

Nov. 5.—The glorious news of a popular and extensive revolt against Spanish tyranny in Puerto Principe was received yesterday and confirmed this morning. The Spanish authorities have published nothing on the subject as yet but endeavor to suppress the news. Puerto Principe is the second town in importance in the Eastern Department, the population is 40,000, and the revolt general among all classes. By the time this reaches you the revolution will have broken out in the Western Department. Not far from this city. We want no reforms. Our cry is, "Independence of Spain and annexation to the United States."

By order of the Revolutionary Junta, in session in the city of Havana, the 5th day of November, 1868.

The Secretary, ANTONIO SUCRE.

Suing for Peace.

The following is the address to the Captain-General of the "ever-faithful island of Cuba" from citizens of Havana:—

"HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The undersigned citizens of Havana have perused with lively satisfaction the allocution which your Excellency has made to the inhabitants of Cuba. The sentiments with which it abounds cannot be more elevated, more patriotic, nor more dignified, and the confidence which your Excellency inspires, as the authority, gentleman, and soldier, has infused tranquility and dissipated every kind of apprehension. These arose from the uncertainty and imperfect knowledge of the events that have taken place in the mother country; but from the moment that your Excellency had indicated, with so much sagacity, the sure road which ought to guide all, all vacillation and doubts have disappeared. We did not fail to comprehend that, above all political interests and personal affections, that which is paramount is the preservation of order, the respect of the law, the welfare and integrity of the *patria*. Spaniards we are, as we were before, and your Excellency can count us among the number of the defenders of order and of those that respect the laws. Your Excellency represents the national unity and the principle of authority which we proclaim and revere, and you will see us continue united to the flag which you hoist with a firm hand. This manifestation of sentiments will preclude all sorts of professions, and your Excellency may always rely on the faithful adhesion which so laudably you have expected."

It was signed by upwards of a thousand citizens.

Remarkable Engagement Between the Troops and Insurgents.

The following general order contains an account of a remarkable engagement between the troops and the insurgents:—

"Nov. 2, 1868.—The Commanding General of the Eastern Department has remitted to his Excellency the Captain-General a detailed report of the action sustained against the insurgents near Baire, on the 25th of October, by the column under Colonel Quiros, which shows that the enemy appeared to the number of six hundred men, the greater part on horseback—about one hundred and fifty foot; the former armed with guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, and carbines, and the latter with machetes and knives, led by the principal chiefs of the insurrection, among whom were recognized the so-called Generals Maceo, Lucas Castulo, Milanes and others. They were formed in the house known as Casa del Pino. The commander having ascertained this, at 12 M. ordered that a company of the Corona regiment should offer them battle. A company of the Cuba soon followed, the balance of the force remaining in reserve until the intention of the enemy should become known. The first column opened fire at once, and was quickly supported by the second. Colonel Quiros, on proceeding to the scene of action, ordered up the balance of the force, with the exception of one company of the Corona, which continued in reserve with one mountain piece, while another opened on the insurgents. The latter, machetes in hand, attacked the two columns with ferocious persistency; but the troops, without giving an inch, received them at the point of the bayonet, fighting hand to hand, without firing, compelled the enemy to fall back, pursuing them beyond their original position. After a rude fight of an hour and three quarters the action terminated by two artillery discharges, which told fearfully on their flank in their precipitate flight. They left thirteen killed, a large number of disabled horses, guns, rifles, and machetes on the field. His Excellency, satisfied with the brilliant behavior of the troops, has directed this to be published in the order of the day for general information.

"JOSE DE CHESSA, Colonel and Chief of Staff."

THEATRICAL SUITS.

The "Gaslight" and "After Dark" Controversy in New York.

The New York *Herald*, in its Court reports o yesterday morning, gives the following:—

Augustin Daly filed a bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York against Henry D. Palmer and Henry C Jarrett, setting forth that he is a dramatic author by profession and has for several years been engaged in the business of composing, writing, and producing on the theatrical stage in this city and other cities of the United States dramatic compositions, commonly called plays; that the defendants, Palmer and Jarrett, are managers of Niblo's Garden, a public place of theatrical amusement; that complainant, before the 1st day of August, 1887, wrote a dramatic composition called *Under the Gaslight*, a romantic panorama of the streets and houses of New York, the said play or composition being his (complainant's) original conception and invention, and was designed and suited for public representation; that on the 1st day of August, 1867, complainant took out a copyright therefor in the clerk's office of the District Court; that by such copyright he secured the exclusive right to act, perform, or represent the said composition, *Under the Gaslight*, and that subsequently said play had been presented and performed. (The complainant then goes on to refer to the great successes which attended the piece from the railroad scene therein.) That one Dion Boucicault, a dramatic author and theatrical manager, a native and a subject of Great Britain, without the knowledge or privity of complainant, prepared a play which he called *After Dark*, in which play said Boucicault introduced several of the scenes and incidents of complainant's composition, *Under the Gaslight*, varying them slightly, but substantially retaining the attractive features of complainant's play, particularly the railroad scene. The complainant then charges that the defendants, Palmer and Jarrett, are about to sell copies of said play *After Dark*, to be publicly represented, in violation of his (complainant's) rights, etc. The complainant, relating at great length his grievances and the wrongs inflicted or about to be inflicted on him by the said defendants, by their production at Niblo's Garden of Boucicault's play, *After Dark*, prays for a writ of injunction also a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from producing said play, and also praying for a writ of subpœna commanding the said Palmer and Jarrett to appear before Judge Blatchford to answer in the premises.

WHEAT.

The Product of Mississippi.

A Mississippi exchange has the following:—"This is a magnificent wheat region, and we expect to see it the granary of the southwest within the next five years. During the last few days we have been encouraged in this opinion by the reports of many of the most energetic farmers in the county, who have experimented with wheat during the past season, giving it the choice of land and necessary culture, a most unusual thing in this section. We have no doubt that, with proper attention, from ten to twenty bushels to the acre can be made on any of our choice farms; and who can doubt that this result will much better compensate the planter for his labors than the culture of cotton, at the rate of a bale to from three to ten acres, as has been the case ever since the war? One advantage of raising wheat in Mississippi is that it forestalls the Western yield; and he who makes a good wheat crop in our region can put it in the market in June, and have his money in his pocket in time to purchase the cotton planter's farm and stock, in the fall, at sheriff's sale."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Experiments in Gunnery at Fortress Monroe.

More Arms for Arkansas—Their Shipment Refused—Melancholy Suicide in Norristown—Baltimore Advices.

Official Returns of the November Election in this State.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A New Piece of Ordnance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.—The United States steamer Col. Rucker, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday from Baltimore, having on board the ponderous 12-inch rifled Rodman gun for this fort. It was cast some two months since at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, weighing 53,225 pounds, and is the second one of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The first one was cast at the same works before the late Rebellion, and when loaded on a vessel at Baltimore for this port was rolled overboard by some Rebel Baltimoreans, who thought they had effectually silenced her. She was, however, recovered and mounted on the fort.

Experiments in Gunnery.

Since the war she was taken on the beach to be tested, and burst after having some 700 rounds fired. The gun which arrived yesterday will be used about the 20th inst. for experimental firing on a large stone target, erected during the last summer by the Engineer Department at this place. The experiments were to have taken place some two months ago, but have been delayed in order to have the 12-inch gun here for the occasion. It is mentioned that

General Grant,

Secretary Schofield, and a number of other prominent officials, will be present to witness the firing. The target is an immense granite structure, about twenty feet high, thirty feet in breadth, and eight or ten feet in thickness. It is similar to the one erected during the summer of 1866, except that it is not iron clad. It is surmounted by heavy ordnance, and is a very formidable structure.

Return of Military.

The three companies of heavy artillery which were ordered to Atlanta, Columbia, and Raleigh a short time previous to the election, returned to the fort this evening, and were welcomed back by a large concourse of people. The band of the Artillery School were on the wharf, playing, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and other appropriate airs. The boys look well, and express themselves as highly pleased with their trip.

The Body of Captain D. C. Williams,

an old and experienced sea-captain, who was drowned a short time since in the York river has been recovered, and arrived here to-day from Yorktown, on the steamer Eolus, and was taken charge of by his friends.

Captain Clarke,

of the Hygeia Hotel, which has been closed since the 1st of April last, is rapidly refitting it, and it will be reopened about the 20th instant.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

Melancholy Suicide of a Prominent Merchant—The Cause.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 12.—One of the most melancholy suicides that ever occurred in this community took place here this morning.

P. M. Hunter, Esq., principal of the well-known firm of P. M. Hunter & Co., extensive woollen manufacturers, shot himself through the head with a pistol in the basement of his factory at 8 o'clock. The cause assigned for the rash act is the loss of his partner, Mr. Robert Kershaw, who died suddenly on Saturday last, and was buried yesterday. Mr. Hunter attended the funeral, since which time a settled gloom, which he could not shake off, pervaded his mind. Leaving his residence earlier than usual this morning, nothing further was known of his whereabouts until the performing of the fatal act, after which he lived but a few minutes.

The loss of these two enterprising business men will be sorely felt by our citizens, who are most earnest in their expressions of sympathy for the bereaved families.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NORRISTOWN, Nov. 12.—Mr. Hunter is still living, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Michael Keilholtz,

A Notorious Rough,

who keeps a restaurant called "Under the Gaslight," corner of Pine and Josephine streets, was

Shot Dead

about twelve o'clock last night, by some fellow rowdies.

The case of John S and George H. Wise, which was to have been commenced in the Criminal Court to-day, for assault with intent to kill

Edward A. Pollard,

has been further postponed, and will be removed finally to the Baltimore County Court.

John Wills assists the state on the part of the prosecution. St. George W. Teackle, Charles Marshall, and J. L. McClure, for the defense.

The Democrats

here are professing to console themselves that Grant will turn traitor and carry out their wishes. They hope he will be flattered by Southern chivalry to forsake his party as Johnson was and did. He has had too strong a lesson. There is considerable complaint of a tight money market and dull business.

A Hero of 1812 Gone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Mr. Benjamin Pott died at his residence here last evening aged seventy-six years. Mr. Pott was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and was universally respected throughout Schuylkill county.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Shipment of Arms to Arkansas Refused—Destruction of Property.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Another attempt was made by parties here, last evening, to ship arms to Little Rock, Ark. There were twelve boxes of muskets and revolvers taken to the steamer, but Captain Beasley refused to carry them for any consideration whatever, and they were taken back.

It is rumored that Governor Clayton sent for these arms to replace those destroyed some time ago. Parties here have probably purchased them second-hand at Government sales.

About $10,000 worth of freight was destroyed on the levee last night by the flooding of the coffer-dam.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Official Returns from the Counties of this State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 12.—The complete official returns of the November election have been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. General Grant's majority in Pennsylvania is twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 12—A. M.—Consols, 94¼, for both money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74¼. Illinois Central, 96½; Erie, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 12—A. M.—Tallow easier at 52s. Linseed oil, £28 5s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Stocks feverish. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Reading, 97. Canton Co., 46½; Erie, 35⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 94½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 120; Illinois Central, 141¼; Cumberland preferred 35; Virginia 6s, 55¾; Missouri 6s, 89; Hudson River, 125⅝; 5-20s 1862 109¼; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107¼; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 134¼. Money 7 per cent. Exchange, 9½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

The pressure for money continues heavy, and call loans on Government collateral range from 8 to 12½ per cent., and on mixed securities from 9 to 15 per cent. Business is dull—that the volume of trade should be light is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, for while many holders are naturally desirous of realizing, even at prices below the cost of production or importation, buyers are not to be tempted beyond the most exigent and immediate wants of consumption. So much incertitude exists in regard to the future, indeed, that business men do not attempt to forecast it, but prefer leaving it to take care of itself. They aim only to keep their resources well in hand, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

The Stock market was dull this morning, without, however, much change in prices. Government bonds were steady at a slight advance over yesterday's prices. No transactions in State loans or City 6s, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of Lehigh Gold loan at 93¾, an advance of ¼.

Reading Railroad was very quiet at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, selling at 53¾, an advance of ⅜; sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45½.

Canal stocks were quiet and prices lower. The only sales were in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 28½. 20 was bid for Lehigh Navigation preferred, and 72 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Coal and Bank stocks there were no transactions to report.

Passenger Railways were steady but inactive.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$ 000 Pa R 1 m 6s	101	14 sh Lit Sch R	45¼
$2 00 Len 6s gold 1 ds	93¼	20 sh 2d & 3d	58
4000 do	93¼	42 sh Penna R	58⅛
$300 do	93⅛	100 do c&p	58⅜
$2000 Phil & Erie 7s	74⅜	200 do	58⅜
1 0 sh Leh Nav	28⅜	100 do	58⅜
200 do	28⅜	100 sh Leh V R	55
100 do	29	1 do	55

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134¼	11·25 A. M.	134⅜
10·11 "	134¼	11·45 "	134¼
10·25 "	134¼	12·00 M.	134⅛
10·30 "	134¼	12·07 P. M.	134
10·45 "	134⅜	12·15 "	133¾
11·08 "	134¼	12·17 "	133⅜
11 12 "	134⅜	12 18 "	133⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114¼; do. 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 106¼@107⅛; do., 1865, 107@107⅝; do., 1865, new, 109⅛@110; do., 1867, new, 109⅜@110; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19⅝; Gold, 134¼@134⅜. Silver, 129@130½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109⅞@109¼; do. 1864, 106¼@107¼; do., 1865, 109⅜@109¾; do. June, 1865, 109⅛@110⅛; do. July, 1867, 109¼@110¼; 1868, 110⅛@110¾; 10-40s, 104⅛@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 109¼@109⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅞@107¾; do., 1865, 107⅞@107¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 134¼.

The New York Money Market.

From the World.

"The disturbance of the money market by the periodical locking up of greenbacks has turned the attention of the public mind to some permanent remedy for the same. That which the *World* suggested in the year 1865, after the Morse panic in April of that year, caused by the locking up of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury with the view of forcing suspension on the New York banks, is beginning to be discussed generally. The *World* then suggested the issuing of currency bonds of the Government at a low rate of interest, say 3 65 per cent. per annum, convertible into greenbacks at par at the pleasure of the holder and again reconvertible into bonds on demand. These bonds being convertible and reconvertible on demand would create the currency to expand and contract as the wants of commerce required, and would effectually prevent any artificial scarcity of currency from locking up greenbacks. The Labor Union has embodied this principle of convertible bonds into its platform, and the *Herald* and other journals are advocating those views which the *World* suggested some years ago. Under the present system our money market is at the mercy of stockjobbers, who can derange the whole business of the country twice or three times every year by locking up five to ten millions of greenbacks.

"The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury intended to relieve the money market by the issuing of $40,000,000 of three per cent. certificates is contradicted by the Assistant Treasurer. All the relief which the Treasury Department is likely to give the money market or the banks is by abstaining from selling gold or bonds. If any legal orders are raised it will be to supply the necessities of the Treasury, and not with any view of interfering with the course of the money or stock markets. The money market is quiet and borrowers are supplied at 7 per cent. in currency, but there is no confidence in the continuance of the present comparative ease."

From the Herald.

"The stock market was on the whole weak and unsettled yesterday, prices having declined throughout the list, notwithstanding that money was in abundant supply at seven per cent. in currency. No fresh semi-official stockjobbing despatches were received from Washington, and the Treasury has made no attempt to release three per cent. certificates, or otherwise tamper with the money market for the benefit of the Treasury ring, in violation of law and sound policy. The banks report that they are sending large amounts of currency to the South and Southwest, and they are already so largely expanded that they confess their inability to lend further on securities of any kind. In many instances they have made time loans on speculative stocks—a practice fraught with great danger and much to be condemned—and in some cases they have become the virtual owners of these in consequence of the decline in prices and the inability of the borrowers to put up fresh margins. That this is bad banking admits of no question, and the attention of the Comptroller of the Currency should be directed to a thorough investigation of the affairs of such of them as are unduly expanded on stock loans. The demand for currency to move the pork crop has not yet been felt, but it soon will be, and the Western money markets continue very active, while the drain southward will doubtless increase as the movement of the cotton crop progresses."

"The railway share market was very much demoralized during the forenoon and Northwestern preferred sold down to 81½, New York Central to 119½, Hudson River to 125½, and other stocks in nearly the same proportion, with one or two exceptions, while late in the day Erie declined to 37½, in sympathy with the fall in London to 26¾. The closing of the New York Central transfer books on Monday, after one day's notice, has occasioned considerable remark, and street rumor has it that the guiding spirit of the company parted with his stock a short time previously, which, if true, is sufficient to account for the unexpected closing of the books. The open board, at its last session took into consideration the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, when, after considerable discussion, they were all carried. The price of admission for new members, therefore, becomes $10,000, the same as at the regular board, and members' seats are allowed to be sold either during life or after death for the benefit of themselves, their heirs, or creditors."

From the Times.

"The market for money is fairly restored to steadiness, and the brokers as a rule borrow with ease at 7 per cent. on call on approved collateral. The stringency of last week and the high price of money here are now being felt on the exchanges with the interior markets and the daily receipts of greenbacks by express from remote as well as from the near cities. Even at the cotton ports checks on New York have appreciated to par@¼ per cent. discount, so that no immediate drain of currency to that quarter need be anticipated.

"The unsettled report of the public funds at the close of business Tuesday night was succeeded by a dull feeling yesterday; both buyers and sellers disposed to avoid large transactions. At the later Boards, and on the street after their adjournment, there was more business done, and the prices, from being steady, were inclined to firmness. The 5-20s of 1865 were 109⅝@110, and the 10-40s 105⅛@105⅜ per cent. Large sales of the registered 10-40s 5 per cents. were made to-day at 103¾ per cent. The State bonds were again fairly supported, and the old Virginias a fraction higher than yesterday."

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.—The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well sustained. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·75@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and fancy Minnesota extra family; $8·50@11 for winter Wheat do do; and 11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·50@8 ⅜ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is extremely quiet, owing to the absence of supplies of good and prime grades, which are the only descriptions wanted. Sales of red at $1·85@2·05, and amber at $2·12@2·15. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·50. Corn is unsettled; sales of 500 bushels yellow at $1·16 and 6500 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are without special change; sales of 6000 bushels Western at 70c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron we quote at $42·50 ⅜ ton. The 48 hogsheads of Peterson & Mustard's Bark reported yesterday at $48, sold at $50.

Whisky is selling at $1·08@1·12 per gallon, tax paid.

—The last brides of summer are lingering almost alone at Niagara.

—A Bostonian was driven almost mad by twelve grains of theine.

—In Chicago fifty-five business houses have just gone up with $3,500,000.

—Massachusetts has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory.

—A cat case has bothered the Boston Superior Court the past week—damages, one cent.

—South Carolina has 19,000,000 acres, one-fourth being in use, and the rest mostly native forest.

—West Haven, Connecticut, is anxious to find out who have the right to build horse-sheds in the public square.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, How e, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Diana, Michaels, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Annandale, Tucker, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Star, Connell, Portland, Me., Thos. Wattson & Sons
Schr Hattie Ross, Uirick, Portland Warren & Gregg.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, New York John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Delmont, Gales, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, Boston, do,
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Wickford, Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. Kallahan, Sharp, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. P. Orr, Long, Petersburg, Davis, Sales & Co.
Schr Mary E Simmons, Gandy, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Louisa Fraser, Steelman Charleston, do.
Schr H. G. Ely, Mcallister, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Skriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, sailed from Antwerp 28th ult., for Charleston.
Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, hence, at Hamburg 28th ult.
Ship Laura, Johnson, hence, at Queenstown 31st ult.
Steamship Philly, Fargo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.
Barque Somerauud, Nielsen, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.
Barque Pantser, Torgersen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 29th ult
Barque Sarep a, Migott, hence, at Havana 31st ult.
Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, for Delaware Breakwater, cleared at Havana 7th inst.
Brig J. B. Kirby, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, hence, at New Haven 10th inst.
Schr C. E

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Treasury and the Money Market.

From the N. Y. Times.

All the reports from Washington about the actual or proposed measures of the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the money market may be simply resolved into these facts:—

Firstly. The law of 1864, authorizing the Secretary to borrow one hundred and fifty millions in money and issue therefor certificates payable ten days after notice, with currency interest at 6 per cent., also authorized him to issue fifty millions in addition to the four hundred millions of greenbacks then existing, if it were necessary to do so in order to redeem these ten days' certificates; and the issuing of these additional greenbacks was authorized for that specific purpose only. The Secretary did borrow the one hundred and fifty millions, and has redeemed all those certificates; and therefore the law in regard to the issue of the additional fifty millions is entirely inoperative.

Secondly. The law of Congress which authorized the Secretary to retire ten millions of greenbacks within a specified date, and then four millions a month, did not authorize him to reissue any part of the greenbacks which he might thus retire. The Secretary did retire about forty-four millions under that act. There are about 20 millions of those thus redeemed not yet destroyed; and the Secretary has declared that a contingency *might* arise wherein he should use some or all of them, and look to Congress for justification in so doing. But he has as yet seen no necessity for their reissue, and we believe has no expectation of any contingency arising wherein he will be required to reissue any part of them.

Thirdly. The law authorizing the Secretary to issue seventy-five millions of three per cent. certificates for the express purpose of redeeming the compound interest notes maturing was fully availed of, and the certificates were employed in their redemption. A few millions of these three per cent. certificates have been sent in and redeemed. The Secretary at first decided that the law did not authorize him to reissue those that he had redeemed; but it is understood that now, on reëxamining the terms of the law, he has concluded that he has power to reissue what he has redeemed—so that not more than seventy-five millions be out at one time. It is understood that the Secretary authorized Mr. Van Dyck to receive any part of ten millions of the Five-twenty bonds in exchange for 3 per cent. certificates—provided in his judgment the stringency in the money market warranted that unusual course, and if it could be done at satisfactory prices. But it is also understood that Mr. Van Dyck does not regard any such contingency as having yet arisen.

The Secretary has, for some days past, suspended his sales of gold; but his reasons therefor have been:—Firstly, because of the sudden decline of the premium to about 32 per cent.; and, secondly, because of the extreme stringency of the money market—parties having paid as high as 7 per cent. per annum, and ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. a day for the use of money. But within the last two days money has been offered at 6 per cent. per annum, while gold has advanced about three points. The reasons lately existing against Treasury sales of gold do not now exist; and they may therefore be resumed at any time.

The real cause of the trouble in our money market now is the decline in prices of produce and merchandise; and unless there arises something to induce an advance, the stringency must continue with more or less severity until values reach a healthy basis. The change from the standard of coin values to greenback values, on the passage of the Legal-tender act, inflated prices largely, and now things must return to the old and legitimate standard before any permanent regulation of affairs is reached or any permanent relief afforded.

"Let Us Have Peace."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Prayers are often true prophecies. Aspirations tend to realize themselves. Strongly to will success is half-way toward achieving it. When General Grant said, "Let us have peace," and the popular heart warmly responded to his wish, the desired consummation was already almost secured.

General Grant's election was flashed over the country only one week ago. Its calming, soothing influence is already felt throughout the long distracted, desolated South. Riots and murders are no longer the order of the day. The impossibility, the madness, of expecting whites to vote alongside of "niggers" is no longer insisted one. Indeed, General Wade Hampton and other representatives of "the chivalry" have, it is reported, already called on Governor Scott, and notified him that they have abandoned the idea of subverting the new State government of South Carolina.

They may still desire changes in their State Constitution, but they will seek them only through such channels as that Constitution contemplates and provides. Frank Blair's summary mode of disposing of all such instruments is all but universally discarded. If an election were to take place in Louisiana tomorrow the Republicans would vote, generally without molestation, and instead of letting the State go by default and score up thirty thousand majority against them, they would carry it by five to fifteen thousand. Unless causes now unforeseen should work a disastrous change, there will be fewer murders and other crimes of violence committed at the South during the next four years than have been during the last four months.

Let us not, then, either feel or feign jealousy of the crowd of sudden friends who are now overwhelming General Grant with their proffers of advice and support. Let each have the coveted smile and shake of the hand; let each nurse and enjoy his fancy that he has the President elect in his pocket, and can carry him whithersoever he thinks best. He may possibly be self-deluded, but that is no fault of our side, and its present influence is wholesome. Kentucky and Maryland did not evince much confidence in Grant at our late election; let them outdo all the rest of us in their devotion now. They have much leeway to make up, and should bend to the task with the zeal of new converts and the sturdiness of veterans. Now is the accepted time.

There really is no excuse for further strife regarding the issues of our late civil war. They have been settled and passed, and ought not to trouble us further. The blacks will vote in the South, at least through the next four years. The reconstructed State Governments there, subject to lawful modification, will stand at least so long. Is there a rational being on earth who fancies that, after quietly voting till 1873, the enfranchised race may be subjected again to serfdom? And, if this point is practically settled, what can justify a prolongation of embittered, purposeless, sterile strife throughout General Grant's first term?

We hope soon to hear that the leading whites and blacks have met, throughout the South, and resolved to live henceforth in harmony on a basis of mutual good-will and a hearty recognition by either of the rights of the other. Let this end be achieved, and the South, instead of seeking to exile four millions of her sons, will have room enough on her soil not only for all her present population, but for the teeming multitudes of Europe and the North as well. Already, enterprise and emigration regard hopefully the South as a field of signal promise, and every arable acre of her soil, every forest, is more valuable by reason of Grant's election.—Now is the time for a general reconciliation between our late belligerents and a comprehensive adjustment of all differences between the North and the South on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

The Republican President-Elect.

From the N. Y. World.

We cannot join in the panegyrics on General Grant for his unostentatious return from Galena to the Federal capital, and the care with which he shuns the proffered demonstrations of political parasites. He adopts this *rôle* because he is not fitted to shine in any other. If a statesman, like Seward, or a military chieftain, like the late General Scott, had exhibited the same dislike of parade, we could easily put it to the account of republican simplicity, of solidity of character, or any other commendable quality which might happen to find favor in the eyes of eulogists. But silence is a virtue only in him who has the ability to speak. Retiring reserve may be praiseworthy in a man capable of acting a graceful or a brilliant part on festive or congratulatory occasions, but not in a man who has neither the sentiments, the utterance, nor the manners adapted to the ceremonious requirements of public positions. General Grant is simple and reserved because he has no talents to be otherwise. His deficiency in these superficial accomplishments counts for nothing either way in respect to his capacity for the more important duties of the great station to which he has been elected.

There is another recent topic of commendation wherein we cannot chime in with General Grant's parasites. It is trumpted all over the land that he has ordered General Badeau, his private secretary, to destroy, without showing them to him, all letters containing applications for office. It is nothing very praiseworthy that General Grant wishes to be spared that species of annoyance. But no person of much experience or observation can believe that General Badeau is required to execute such an order with literal strictness. Letters from Republicans of standing or eminence, even on that subject, will be brought to the notice of General Grant; and we suppose that any other President-elect would refuse to waste time, at so early a stage, on the ordinary fry of small office-seekers. It is General Grant's interest to attach the leading statesmen of his party to him by a sense of obligation; and to this end, the smaller patronage in their various localities will be distributed with more or less deference to their advice. He will, in most cases, appoint men whom they recommend, not those who press their own applications.

The Republican papers are amusing their readers with vague speculations respecting the new Cabinet, all of which are of course worthless. No President, in these later times, has been able to make up a Cabinet in precise accordance with his own preferences; and General Grant, from the fact that he has less civil experience and a smaller acquaintance with personal politics, will have less freedom in this respect than his predecessors. Like them, he will have to compose an administration which will, as far as possible, harmonize conflicting claims and satisfy his party. No President can successfully administer the Government without the united support of a powerful party, and the example of General Grant's immediate predecessor is a warning against a defection of any of his present supporters, or opening the way for a schism. If he appoints a conservative Cabinet he will drive the radicals into opposition. If extreme radicals predominate, he must forego all hopes of tranquillizing the country. Like Ulysses of old, he must sail between Scylla and Charybdis, with the danger of being wrecked on either side. He will be obliged to consult not merely his own wishes but the exigencies and expendiencies of the situation, and will have but a small measure of real liberty.

Among the names mentioned by the Republican press as pretty sure to be in the list of Cabinet officers, is that of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War. If General Grant makes this selection, he will demonstrate at the outset that he is not only no statesman, but not even a man of sense and prudence. The impetuous, domineering temper of Stanton, and his faithlessness to his former chief, are minor considerations, although of some importance to the new President's personal comfort. The decisive objection to Stanton is, that his appointment would stir up old animosities. To give this insolent man a triumph, and flaunt him in the face of the South and the Democratic party, would be such an act of needless irritation and wanton insult as would extinguish all confidence in the pacific intentions of General Grant. It would show that his attitude towards the South is one of domineering contempt or overbearing defiance. It would be an uncalled-for indorsement by him of the impeachment proceedings against his predecessor, and would subject him to the imputation of carrying into his high office a memory of his differences with President Johnson. The magnanimity which befits his position, as well as the interests of general harmony, forbids an appointment which would thus rip open old sores.

Another name which has been widely mentioned in connection with the Cabinet is that of Mr. Greeley. We do not know that Mr. Greeley has any administrative abilities; but in other respects this appointment is one of the best that General Grant could make. He needs to bring into his Cabinet men whose appointment will be significant of his intentions. If he means kindly to the South, he cannot better express it than by taking Mr. Greeley into his confidential council. Mr. Greeley's oft-proclaimed policy of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage" would be a virtual promise that the new administration will favor the prompt removal of all political disabilities in consequence of the Rebellion, and that if the Southern States should choose to restrict the suffrage by an educational or other qualification, the new administration would not oppose it, provided it applied to both races alike. Mr. Greeley is so ardent a radical that these sentiments could be brought into the Cabinet with less offense in his person than in that of any other Republican eminent enough for a Cabinet station. Though he might be weak in administrative details (a drudgery that could be well enough performed by capable subordinates), his teeming brain would supply many suggestions by which the cooler and slower judgment of the new President might profit. The South would remember that he asserted their right to secede, that he favored negotiations for peace on the basis of paying them for their slaves, and that he was the bondsman of Jefferson Davis. On the whole, we can think of no Republican that has rendered so great services to the party, whose presence in the Cabinet would afford so promising an indication of General Grant's desire to treat the South with lenity.

The Next Congress.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The Democrats will *elect* probably not less than eighty-five to ninety members of the next Congress, but as the convenience of the Republicans will be seriously interfered with by the presence of so large a number, we may be sure that enough of these will be unseated, on one pretext or another, so as to retain the two-thirds majority for the radical party. By expelling some ten members this object will be accomplished, and in anticipation of a repetition of the disgraceful precedents of the last Congress, quite a number of Republicans are already announcing their purpose to contest the seats of the Democratic members. The Chicago *Tribune* warns its followers against excessive indulgence in this luxury, but in vain. There are some forms of vice where just a shade of apprehension helps to heighten the pleasure of the transgressor, and this perhaps is one of them. This sort of thing will be safe enough just yet; the infamy is already incurred, why not go on?

Among the new members returned is the Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly a member from Ohio, but for some four years past practising law in New York city. Mr. Cox has 2500 majority over his Republican competitor. If he should be allowed to retain his seat—a very doubtful thing, if we consider the unscrupulous character of the majority—he will be a great addition to the Democratic side. He has a ripe political experience, and is a keen parliamentarian, a ready and efficient debater, and rather more than a match, we take it, for the best man on the other side.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, came to Congress some years ago by 500 majority; but he was by far too eloquent a champion of Democracy to be permitted to hold his seat. He is now elected by a majority of something over a hundred, and, if allowed to hold on, would be far more a thorn in the side of the Jacobins than he was formerly. We imagine that his case will be hurried up very promptly by those who do not dare to encounter him in debate, and that Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, will report, showing very plausibly that Mr. Voorhees was not elected, and after half a day's debate some radical noodle will be put in his place. Such is life in a "loyal" Congress. If, however, by a passing spasm of virtue, an exceptional freak of fair play, Mr. Voorhees be suffered to stay in, we shall have speeches from him which will be some compensation to those who have suffered under the rant of a previous Congress.

Mr. James Boooks, of New York; Mr. Beck, of Kentucky; Judge Marshall, of Illinois; Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and other useful members of the present Congress, are returned to the next House?

In the Senate the conservatives lose the services of four gentlemen of distinguished ability—Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. These Senators will be deeply missed, and their absence is a loss to the country not easily made good. It will not, however, be long, we imagine, before the great tide of conservatism will bring them back to the posts in which they have been so useful. We ought not to omit to state that in Mr. Johnson's place we are to have a gentleman of experience, integrity, and fair reputation for ability. We mean Mr. William T. Hamilton, formerly a member of the lower house of Congress. From California we will have a very valuable accession in the person of Mr. Eugene Casserly, one of the most conspicuous members of the San Francisco bar. Ohio sends to the Senate Judge Thurman, who acquired so much repute last year by his canvass in Ohio, and the extraordinary run he made before the people. Judge Thurman is a man of singular uprightness, directness, and force, and has a strong, masculine intellect. We feel well assured he will make his mark in the public councils.

In looking over the field, however, it is mortifying to consider how little of the intellect of the country is represented in Congress, and that, too, at a period when the highest statesmanship is so imperatively required. The ablest, as a rule, are not there.

In a year or two more, however, the Republican party, which is already disintegrating, will be too weak to bar the way to eminent worth and talent; and then we hope to see such accessions as we have named. There will be work enough for all to do, in all conscience: the present body and their successors will not, we are fearful, be any great improvement on the past. The work of reform and restoration of the national prosperity must be a work of time, and will require the largest ability and a different set of men altogether from those now on the political stage.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the Alabama Claims.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet at Guildhall. Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Disraeli both made speeches. Than these speeches nothing more absurd has occurred in modern times. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Disraeli raise the bugbear of a possible war between Great Britain and the United States, and mutually rejoice that this terrible prospect is no longer to be thought of. War, according to the one, is now "impossible," and "pretext for war," according to the other, there is none. We have no quarrel with the British Government or with Mr. Johnson, in so far as they have sought to put down the bugbear which they themselves set up; but we have certainly a quarrel with Mr. Johnson for ignoring the general and loudly expressed feelings of his countrymen. It will not do for Mr. Johnson or any other Minister to be allowed to despise the feelings of the American people. We cannot afford it. We must not allow it. With the help of the London *Times* newspaper we learn that the United Sates have withdrawn the question of the right of England to recognize the Southern Confederacy. This, no doubt, simplifies the question; but the simplification of the question is obtained by giving up the vital point in the whole affair. A mixed commission, consisting of two members from each nation, is to be appointed to adjudicate on all outstanding questions since 1853. The international question in the matter of the Alabama is to be referred to Prussia. If the decision is in favor of America, the mixed commission is to investigate the claims and determine the damages. The San Juan boundary affair is to be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration. All outstanding questions evidently approach a solution. Does the foreshadowed solution satisfy the American people? Will they—will Congress sanction it? This last is a question which Minister Johnson seems to have overlooked. A later despatch throws doubt on the correctness of the statement made by the London *Times*.

They Don't Feel Any Better.

From Brick Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The Jacobin *quidnuncs* are still "troubled about many things." The *Tribune* and *Times* are beginning to spit at each other like a couple of prowling tom-cats which are found crossing each other's walk late at night. Phillips is watching the turn of things with wary eye and fierce and vengeful aspect, ready for a tiger-spring at the throat of the man Grant, if he toe not the mark drawn by the great political dictator for him to come up to. Gerrit Smith writes a long letter, advising what he deems to be needful in public policy. Butler is watchful of the situation, and preparing to make himself felt at the first frown which may be lowered upon him from the brow of the political Jove of the hour. In the mean time intrigue goes on, and everybody claims Grant except the men who are Democrats "at all times and under all circumstances." They expect no good from him, and ask no favors. They have fought him in his advance to power, and will fight him when in power. It is not possible for him, with any surroundings that he is likely to have, to adopt a policy which will not be hostile to the rights of the people and false to the true theory of our Government. He may dissatisfy many who have voted for him, and cause divisions in his party, and probably will. But command the respect and support of genuine Democrats, he never can.

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Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 16 FREE GALLERY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.; No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE
JOHN P. LEVY.
6 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 23 Also, WOOL SACKS.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.
THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay
SUBMARINE CABLES
FROM
Canton to Tien-Tsin,
(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),
CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE
ASIATIC COAST,
Whose foreign commerce amounts to
One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a
CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;
SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
8 29 NEW YORK,

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attension of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 13

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1018, FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1,015,893·89
PREMIUMS ..... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $23,693·22
INCOME FOR 1 $358,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotier, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 3

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Ladies, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 5 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 16 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Hair-Shirts.

We are accustomed to look back with complacent contempt upon the times when people thought it a particularly virtuous thing to inflict gratuitous mortification upon the flesh and all fleshly desires. Anybody who should nowadays pass his time on the top of a column, or who should be known always to wear a shirt of horse-hair next his skin and to endure the consequent filthiness, would be thought something worse than a fool for his pains, and would soon be able to count his acquaintances on the fingers of a single hand. But though the hair-shirt and its unpleasant parasites have fallen out of fashion, the feeling of which that vexatious garment was an uncomely expression is not by any means extinguished, perhaps never will be. It still seems to be thought by a great many persons to put oneself to discomfort and inconvenience is in itself a very fine thing, quite irrespectively of any further purpose or advantage to be secured. And in one point the modern wearer of the hair-shirt is distinctly a worse nuisance than his old counterpart, for the secret of the latter was commonly not found out until he was dead, when the dressers of the corpse revealed to mankind how virtuous a spirit had departed and how mortified a shell had been left behind. The modern ascetic insists on disclosing his secret every day. To every friend he lays down the duty of self-mortification, and points his moral most effectively by his own heroism. The ascetic of old was at any rate content with posthumous honor; his imitator glorifies himself with tranquil and irritating confidence, and, although he may die daily, finds his recompense in daily surrounding his own head with divine nimbus or with perishable laurel. Self-gratulation and personal glorification is one of the things to which his ascetic principle does not extend; this, at any rate, he will never deny himself, for is not this the end to which all the other items of his mortification are but as means? Yet, in all reason, the glorification stops at self, while the mortification, on the contrary, is felt mostly by other people. Nobody of sense thinks particularly well of the man who wears a hair-shirt just for the sake of wearing it, but we are compelled to share in the mortification which it inflicts, because one consideration which recommends it to the wearer is the airs which it enables him to assume over us poor souls who don't see what use there is in a self-mortification that does nobody any good. Early rising, for instance, is one of the favorite modern forms of the hair-shirt. Of course, to rise early is a virtue of the highest quality if you want to catch the first railway train, or if you want to get through a certain quantity of special work or correspondence before beginning the routine business of the day. But who does not know a creature of the ascetic sort who will tell you at nine o'clock with invincible Pharisaism that he has been up ever since six, has had his breakfast ever so long ago, and that he cannot endure to lie in bed after sunrise? You ask him what he has been doing with the three hours which his heroic fortitude has thus given him. The chances are that he has been doing nothing, except contemplating in Brahminic fashion the beauties of his own perfection, and comparing them with the miserable weakness of men who lie abed until seven or eight o'clock, because they know that there are still hours enough left in the solid day to use up all their energies On the whole, perhaps a man might as well be comfortably recruiting himself in bed as stalking hither and thither over the house, round the garden, into the stables, thinking all the time how good and great a being he is because he goes in for hair-shirts. Eating and drinking give men of this temper another fine chance, of which they never refuse to avail themselves, of donning the hair-shirt and the laurel-wreath which they suppose to belong to it. Here, again, it is possible that rigorous abstention may be a virtue. For a dyspeptic with work to do in the world, moderation and temperance cannot be carried too far. But the ascetic in principle, as he loves to call himself, believes, or acts as if he believed, that there is indescribable merit in the preference of poor and unvaried food and washy drinks. It is not that he saves the money or gives the difference to the poor. Benevolence is not common with the egotists of ascetism; it is too useful, has ends beyond itself, is something else besides being merely introspective, and hence does not fall in with their ways of looking at virtue. The hair-shirt is only perfect, and unimprovable in fit and texture, when it is absolutely useless. As a certain school of critics maintain that the slightest ingredient of utility is fatal to true art, so our friends of the hair-shirts take constant pains that this, their symbol, shall be its own end. They thus cut away from beneath their feet the sort of argument by which Paley defended a certain kind of asceticism. Train yourselves, Paley said, to read Aristotle rather than novels, for instance; because, then, if you should find yourself in a country inn with no books but novels, you would be able to read them, whereas if you had been used to read novels, and should find yourself with no companion but Aristotle, your case would be desperate. There was something in this, though not much. But why habituate oneself to what is difficult and tiresome and narrowing, when it is barren, and merely because it is difficult and tiresome? Why deny the palate, for example, its lawful pleasures, not because they are too unwholesome or too costly or too distracting from worthier affairs, but simply because they are pleasures?

The weak ascetic, like most other blunderers, deludes himself with a metaphor. He has a conviction that to find comfort or pleasure in anything except doing without comfort and pleasure is to be in bondage. If one enjoys a good dinner or a day's lounging in sunny idleness, or an extra hour in bed of a frosty morning, then you are a slave. On the hair-shirt theory he only is free who has no tastes or capacities except the simple passion for doing without. The perfect life seems to consist in being perpetually ready for some heroic and astounding campaign where you will only have muddy water, bad food, hard beds, snatches of sleep, uneasy companionship, unending toil. If there were a prospect of new crusades to the Holy Sepulchre or elsewhere, the discipline to which the modern ascetic submits himself would be incomparably useful and prudent. To rise in the grim hours of the morning, to despise comfort, to be indifferent to what one eats and drinks to love mortifications of the flesh, might, under such circumstances, be the most rational preparation in the world. But then there are no new crusades in the air, and we have no reason to anticipate any necessity for heroic campaigning. Perhaps the ascetic will cry that it is always necessary to crusade and campaign against our own evil passions, which is true enough, especially against spiritual pride in all its forms. But it is notoriously quite possible to wear a hair-shirt next one's skin and yet have all manner of wicked things next to one's heart. And the truth is that people who are really engaged in contending against injurious passions have neither time nor energy left for peddling among trifles. If a man is sincerely waging war against excessive and disordered ambition, he is not likely to be full of a chilly solicitude about early rising; if he is resisting to the death a habit of indolence, procrastination, and unfulfilled purpose, he has not much time left for pondering the exact number of courses or the precise poorness of wine which perfect virtue would prescribe or permit. All moral ends are not of equal value. The right-minded person, with just views of what living means and is and comes to, sinks little ends in great ones. The little ends are not worthy of being called ends at all, except in so far as they become means to large purposes. The practices which the ascetic urges upon others and prizes so ineffably in himself are the merest trumpery unless they are paths to nobler goals.

A fatuous form of spiritual pride, however, is not the only principle on which people constrain themselves to don hair-shirts. For the too numerous class who make themselves uncomfortable in this way, one can have no kindly or compassionate feeling. They are prigs of the first water, and the prig is abhorred of the goods and despised of men. But there are self-tormentors of another sort, whose lives seem bound in what Antonio called "a want-wit sadness," who insist upon elevating depression into a consummate virtue. Of all hypotheses for explaining this or that uncertainty of circumstance, they always choose that which is the most disastrous, though it may be the least probable. If they are at sea, they reflect for themselves, and remind their neighbors, how many ships as strong and great as the one they are in have gone to the bottom before now; if some one whom they are expecting by train is an hour or two late, they call up instant pictures of an Abergele accident; if they or their friends are out of health, they clutch the impression that a mortal disease has struck its root. They make it a rule to place the gloomiest available interpretation on everything that happens, and, more than this, they never lose a chance of insisting that the gloomiest combination of events which their imagination can conjure up is certainly on the point of happening. This amazing and truly miserable temper is more often than not a constitutional infirmity. In such a case it is hard to battle against it; it is one of the most inaccessible and intangible of nervous diseases. Where want-wit sadness is not due to physical derangement, however caused, it is sometimes defended by those who practise it or give way to it as a compliance with the maxim that we should be prepared for the worst. Having stated this, the self-tormentor—partly so called, on a well-known principle, because he is a tormentor of other people—believes that the wisdom and virtue of his habitual mood are beyond refutation. Yet, if common sense is worth anything, what wisdom or virtue either can there be in a course which daily transforms the worst from a mere possibility into an actual and real misery? Nothing can be more senseless than to fill life with forebodings and presentiments, except the persuasion that such a habit arms us against misfortune. So far from doing this, it enervates us; there is no protection against the cold winds of adversity in the hair-shirt. It is the weakest and most doleful costume in which to face one's enemy. People who have trained themselves to believe that things always go wrong are in the poorest possible spirits for stretching out a resolute arm to put them right. A rooted conviction that whatever is and will be is worst, cripples one absolutely in all endeavor for securing the best. The world is a hard place enough, and full of battle, but men fight better and not worse for having within their coat of iron mail a warm and soft doublet, sitting easy on the skin, and breaking the hard impact of outer circumstance.—*London Saturday Review.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—On Saturday last Mr. Robert Kershaw, of Norristown, a very prominent and skilful manufacturer and constructive machinist, died in that city after a very sudden illness. The deceased held a leading position among the manufacturers of the United States, and was the father of a number of invaluable inventions. His father, the late James Kershaw, was one of the first men to introduce the manufacture of woollen into this State. The deceased embarked in the manufacturing business at Blockley nearly twenty-five years ago. He has left evidences of his skill by many a millstream in Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, and did much to bring the varied machinery connected with woolen manufacture to a high state of perfection. Of late years he has been an active member of the firm of Perry M. Hunter & Co., at Norristown. The mortal remains of Mr. Kershaw were interred at Monument Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

—James Errickson had a hearing before Recorder Givin yesterday, charged with assaulting Henry Goodwin, with intent to kill him. Complainant testified that on the afternoon of the State election day, while he was near the polls at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street, defendant, who was acting as a Sheriff's deputy, discharged a pistol at him, a ball from which took effect in the leg, wounding him severely; that he had gone to the Hospital and remained in the institution as a patient. In answer to a question by Errickson, Goodwin admitted that he had fired a pistol at him, but said that it was not until he had been shot at. Errickson was held for trial.

—The following shows the operations of the Episcopal Hospital since the last meeting of the Board of Managers:—Patients admitted, 91; discharged, 93; remaining, 99; new cases applying at the Dispensary, 536; whole number treated, 1058; number of prescriptions for the month, 1464. The total expenses amounted to $2793·43. The Managers for the month are Rev. Dr. Morton, Mr. John Welsh, and Dr. Caspar Morris.

—The Republican members of Councils met in convention yesterday and made the following caucus nominations:—For Directors of Pennsylvania Railroad—Morton McMichael, G. Morrison Coates, William Aspach.

Directors of Northwestern Railroad—Israel Peterson, Peter Fritz Paul J. Field.

Managers of Wills Hospital—Elmore C. Hines, C. Newlin Pierce, John C. Farr.

—William Martin, nineteen years of age, who was shot on election day at Sixth and Dickerson streets, was in such a critical condition last evening, that his recovery was not thought possible. He has been at the Hospital since the occurrence.

—Charles Ballentine, seventy years old, whose residence is in Juniper street, near Catharine, fell yesterday from a platform, at Campbell & Elliott's cotton mill, Twelfth street and Washington avenue, and fractured his skull.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼.

—The mining season has closed in Montana.

—The weather is favorable to the crops in Alabama.

—A heavy snow storm prevailed at Buffalo yesterday.

—Grant's majority in Kansas will certainly reach 18,000.

—General Canby will leave Washington for Texas to-day.

—The Republicans now claim Alabama by 20,000 majority.

—Missouri rolls up a majority of nearly 22,000 for U. S. Grant.

—General Grant was visited yesterday by ex-Rebel General Longstreet.

—Troops have returned from Mason's Depot, Tenn., and report all quiet.

—W. L. Jamison, an actor, son of the late George Jamison, died on Monday.

—A Baltimorean has manufactured a cabinet for the persecuted President elect.

—The party in favor of a republican form of government is gaining ground in Spain.

—Governor Fletcher of Missouri has appointed the 26th instant as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

—The statements of the London papers in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims are pronounced conspicuously inexact by the authorities at Washington.

—Secretary Stanton arrived at Washington yesterday and received a cordial welcome.

—The President has accepted another twenty-mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad.

—General Rucker is to relieve Colonel Crilly in the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

—There is a leak in the Erie Canal, near Buffalo, which it will require four days to repair.

—E. T. Darling, a boat-builder, of Port Jefferson, committed suicide on Tuesday, by hanging.

—Brixton & Engel's tannery, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000.

—There is a Cuban filibustering expedition rife in New Orleans. General Henningsen is at its head.

—Fifteen boxes of new muskets arrived at Memphis yesterday, and the consignee refused to receive them.

—The school census of Chicago, just completed, gives that boasting town a population of 252,054.

—A man named Owen Reilly was shot and mortally wounded in Memphis yesterday, while defending his wife.

—Jim Jackson, a St. Louis rough, was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison of Michigan yesterday.

—Miss Mary S. Magee, of Troy, committed suicide yesterday, by shooting herself through the heart with a pistol.

—The propeller East went ashore in the harbor of Port Stanley yesterday, and will probably prove a total wreck.

—The municipal election held in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, resulted in favor of the Republicans by a majority of 17.

—The brewery of Frederick Miller, in Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $8000.

—The sub-committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchment was in session at New York yesterday.

—The Tennessee Legislature has decided to send delegates to the "Cattle Plague Convention," to be held at Springfield, Ill.

—Two counterfeiters were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, and placed in custody of the United States Marshal at Newark, N. J.

—At Prairie-du-Chien a convention met yesterday to secure aid from Congress to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The attendance was large.

—A man named Jere Griffin was arrested in New York, yesterday, on the charge of being connected with the robbery of the Royal Insurance Company some time ago. He had in his possession a large quantity of Long Island Railroad scrip.

—A Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church met at Utica, N. Y., yesterday. After a permanent organization was effected, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, was chosen Bishop of the new diocese in the State of New York.

—Judge William S. Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department at Washington, is spoken of as the most prominent candidate for United States Senator, in place of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. Indiana has many worthy sons, but no one more worthy of the Senatorial mantle than Judge Otto.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The political news to-day is unimportant. Advices have been received here that Imaum of Muscat has been dethroned without a struggle, and that the Chief of the Wahabees succeeds to the sovereignty.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Queen's proclamation dissolving Parliament was promulgated to-day. Writs for the election were issued. The tenth day of December is appointed for the meeting of the new Parliament.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The *Presse* says negotiations are now afoot for the purpose of amending the treaty of Paris, so as to make the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte over the Danubian principalities less illusory.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The party in favor of the republic is gaining ground. General Pierral has united with Don Escalant to push forward the republican cause. The *Democrat* expresses some dissatisfaction at this coalition.

BREMEN, Nov. 11.—Captain Percy and the remainder of the crew of the American ship James F. Patton, ashore near the mouth of the Weser, were taken from the wreck by the lifeboat and landed in safety. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The International Military Commission called by the Emperor Alexander to draw up a convention for the mitigation of the horrors of war, has commenced its sessions in this city, under the presidency of the Russian Minister of War.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—In the trotting at Waverley Park, N. J., between gentlemen's horses; match, $1000: mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagon; the bay gelding Eddy beat the sorrel gelding Beppo on a heavy track in the excellent time of 2·42, 2·41, and 2·40, making the first dead heat in 2·45.

Singular Festivities at Pompeii.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

The municipality of Naples has no idea of being behind either Florence or Turin in welcoming Prince Humbert and his wife, who are expected to take up their abode in the palace some time in November. If they carry out the project they have now under consideration, the chances are that a larger crowd of sightseers from all lands will be collected here than were attracted by the tournaments of the present capital of Italy. It is proposed to give a grand feast at Pompeii, which is to last for twenty-four hours. During that period, Pompeii is to be restored to what is supposed to have been its condition before it was destroyed. The shops are to be fitted up as in the days of old, and shopkeepers are to stand at the stalls in the costumes of the period.

The streets, the temples, and the public monuments are all to be decorated as they would have been on festal days in the ancient times. In fact, the present skeleton of Pompeii is to be revivified, and the last days of Pompeii are to be enacted over again. At midday there are to be wrestlings and races and boxing, and Pompeiian games, but no gladiators. The victors are to receive their prizes in the Temple of Fortune, and afterwards it is proposed to open the old theatre, when a Greek tragedy, translated into Italian, will be acted. In the evening the large amphitheatre is to be illuminated with torches, by the light of which dancers are to dance until the daylight appears. Such is the spectacle which the municipality have now under consideration. If it is given it will not only be magnificent, as tournaments or illuminations may be, but it will have an interest of its own, which will attract many to witness it who are not ordinary sight-seers.

—Bradford's "Crushed by Icebergs" is on exhibition in St. Louis.

—Mr. Beecher is to lecture this month before the Brooklyn Academy of Design.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 163 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 11 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter 9279

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gilbert Balleth, Edwin Greble, Wm. W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Busby, R. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 418 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 21

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6·42 | MOON RISES....4 24
SUN SETS....4·45 | HIGH WATER....12 02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUSBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Oct 23
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 30
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Nov. 3

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Cella	New York	London	Nov. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 12
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 14
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Jamaica	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 16
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Ship Herschel, Friedrichs, Bremen, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Br. barque Sirian Star, Cromby, Cork or Falmouth, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., Warner & Gregg.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Br. schr Dearborn, Reeder, 25 days from Luca, Jr., with logwood and fustic to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston via Fort Delaware.
Schr Pearl, Walter, 6 days from Nanticoke river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr James L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, 4 days from York river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 9th inst. and sailed for Richmond.
Steamship Pioneer, Channing, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Jones, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 5th inst.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 22d ult., for Gibraltar.
Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, for Philadelphia cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Haze, Hall, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Brig Leander, Warkmeister, hence for Pilau, in Elsinore Sound 25th ult.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Genoa 24th ult.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, sailed from Oporto 22d ult., for London.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, sailed from Queenstown 29th ult., for Liverpool
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, cleared at Portland 10th inst., for Sagua.
Brigs Isabella Bourmann, Kennard, and Abner Taylor, Sawyer, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, from Marseilles, at Messina 24th ult.
Schr Wake Gandy, from Newport for Philadelphia returned 8th inst., in consequence of head winds.
Schr Alice C. Graves, Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 7th inst.
Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, hence, at Bangor 7th instant.
Schr Lady Emma, Harding, hence, at New Haven 9th inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, hence, at New Bedford 9th inst.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schrs J. S. Terry, Raynor, from Providence, and H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 7th inst.
Schrs Farragut, Clark, from Calais, and D. P. Dixon, from Newburyport, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence for Portland, at Newport 8th inst.
Schrs Minnie Monroe, Monroe, for Boston; Caroline Terrell, Clark, for Taunton; and M. P. Spaulding, Wilke, for Stonington, all from Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.
Schr Charm, Starr, hence, at Alexandria 9th inst.
Schr J. H. Wright, Morton, hence, at New York 10th inst.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 9th inst.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, hence, at Portsmouth 7th instant.
Schrs L. Maull, Beulah; May Munroe, Munroe; and C Loesser, Laws, hence, at Boston 10th inst.—the latter for Portsmouth.
Schr Magnet, Smith, hence, at Salem 9th inst.
Schr David E. West, Dale, hence, at Norfolk 9th instant.
Schr Sarah A Hoffman, Hoffman, hence, at Wilmington, N C., 8th inst.
Schr Joseph, McCarty, hence, at Portland 7th inst.
Schr Ada, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 10th inst.
Schrs Glenwood; Paul Thomas; Florence Nowell; Ernest; and P. M. Wheeler, hence, at New London 10th inst.
Schrs E. A. Conklin, Bennett; R. P. Chase, Taylor; S. L. Simmons, Gandy; M. S. Lewis, Lewis; J. Albarger, Mott; Alabama, Smith; F. Edwards, Shaw; and Orion, Skiles, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.
Schrs Mary E. Rankin, from Wareham; Alquisar, Allen, from Providence; C. W. Dexter Kelly, from do; and Mary Ann Adams, from Norwich, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.
Schr Connecticut Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.
Schr Marsh, hence, at Halifax 6th inst.
Schr Nellie Treat, hence for Machiasport, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Lizzie Tabbut, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cadis 7th inst.
Schrs Maria Louisa, Snow, and C. Edwards, Corson, hence, at Boston 10th inst., the former for Lynn.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
The French Government has given notice that on and after the 15th of September, 1868 a light will be exhibited from a tower recently erected on the head of the Western Jetty, at the entrance of the river Herault, south coast of France.
The light is a fixed red light, at an elevation of 41 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles.
The tower is of iron painted white and 21 feet high; and stands in lat. 43 deg 18 min. 49 sec. N., long. 3 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. E. of Greenwich.

Also, that during the month of October, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a tower recently erected on Cape Matifou, in the province of Algeria, north coast of Africa.
The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 242 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles.
The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.
The tower is of stone, and stands on the Cape in lat. 36 48 45 N., long. 3 14 57 east of Greenwich and about 1½ miles to the eastward of Algeri lighthouse.

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.
REMOVAL.
We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store,
Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,
CORNER OF COMMERCE,
where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers
Very respectfully,
11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
9 mw3 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street, 10 28 1m rp*

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 16th of September inst.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24p

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 10mthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS 10 29
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

LUMBER.
FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER.
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868

1 1¾

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOCK SHIP-KNEES. 1 3m stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 911

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDAGE TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOSSER, 2 1

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 No. 100 JONES' Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach.
MADLLE EMA.....BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC.....BARBE BLEUE
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES IN THE CAST.
SPLENDID BALLET.
MADLLE DE ROSA.....Premiere Danseuse
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ONLY GRAND
BARBE BLEUE
MATINEE.
RESERVED SEATS TO MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FOR SALE AT THE ACADEMY and BONER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
A GREAT SUCCESS,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
received nightly with
CROWDED HOUSES!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!
EVERY ACT ENCORED!
THE NEW COMPANY AND
THE BEST CAST IN THE CITY.
EVERY PART SPLENDIDLY ACTED!
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING, MISS BESSIE SUDLOW, SENORA E. DI CARFANO, J. B. ROBERTS, E. L. TILTON, J. B. STUDLEY, E. F. THORNE, J. W. JENNINGS, J. F. WARD,
AND OTHERS IN THE CAST.
The Age, Press, Bulletin, Telegraph, Star, Post, Herald, Ledger, Inquirer, and North American all say
"THAT THIS PLAY IS
MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED
AND WELL ACTED."
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
as presented at this Theatre will be found intensely interesting, whilst in all productions so far, in this country, the story is unsatisfactory and disconnected.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Lessee and Manager.....S. C. GREGORY
Will open for the season SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1868.
Grand Military Spectacle,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
Introducing, in full Scottish Highland costume,
100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
Grand new Ballet Divertissement,
MADLLE AUGUSTA.
First Premier Absolute.
MADLLE LEONTINE
Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.
MADLLE GERTRUDE'S Ellis Troupe of Educated Animals and MINIATURE CIRCUS.
THE CHAMPION GYMNASTS,
Jean, Victor, Albert, Arthur, and Willie.
VOCALISTS,
Miss Annie Braddon, Little Bessie Gregory, Mr. Barry Carter, Mr. Shevrington.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES.
Admission 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Family Circle, 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½5. Box Office open 10 to 4, daily. Seats secured in advance. 11 12 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 4 TO 8, THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1868.

The Spoils and the Senatorship.

While the active interest of the masses in political affairs ceases with the announcement of the result of a great quadrennial struggle, the most arduous labors of the professional politicians really begin when they are enabled to concentrate their energies on the task of dividing the spoils. In the midst of a popular contest private jealousies and private ambitions must be concealed, but after it is decided the aspirants for office feel at liberty to recount in the most impassioned language the story of their personal hopes, fears, and hatreds. Applicants for leading places under Grant's administration are already becoming as plenty as blackberries, and a thousand fanciful arguments are invented to prove that Cormorant No. 1 is a better fellow than Cormorant No. 2, or that the country and the Republican party can be better served by enriching office-seeker A than by pandering to the ambition of office-seeker B. Men who made speeches that nobody listened to are fully convinced that Grant carried Pennsylvania solely by the aid of their eloquence, and men who bore torches or marshalled processions think it little less than treason to doubt that they illuminated the way and opened the road to the grand triumph of the third of November. As long as parties exist these aspirations will continue; and in a nation where every school-boy is taught that the Presidency is within the scope of his ambition, it is natural that thousands of enthusiastic spirits should feel confident that they can prepare themselves for a higher flight by revelling for a time in the delights of subordinate offices. Experience soon teaches the dullest aspirants, however, the immense disproportion between the number of places to be filled and the number of applicants, and that the golden key which unlocks the caves of power is political influence. A curious chapter could be written on the mysterious methods by which it is acquired, and the varied and innumerable artifices resorted to for the purpose of producing in the proper quarter, at the propitious moment, the impression which is necessary to secure a coveted appointment. The most common and essential step is to obtain the active friendship of influential political leaders, and their endorsement is usually an indispensable requisite of success. Those who secure the sincere aid of the Congressmen of a dominant party who are their immediate representatives, thereby gain an important point. But although it may be conclusive in respect to a minor class of offices appertaining strictly to the respective districts, it may prove of comparatively little service, unless strongly supported by other influences, to those who aspire to important national positions. In many conflicts the word of a United States Senator carries great weight. For this and other reasons the impending Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania is invested with deep interest. A number of clashing and honorable individual ambitions will struggle for ascendancy. Among the candidates already named are Glenni W. Scofield, Galusha A. Grow, Benjamin Harris Brewster, James K. Moorhead, Wayne McVeigh, Thomas Williams, and William H. Kemble, and other aspirants may be expected to enter the field. Ex-Governor Curtin and John W. Forney, who were candidates at the last Senatorial election, do not appear to be now actively pressing their claims; but their names are included in some of the lists. Grow, who was also a candidate in 1867, received at that time three or four votes in the Senatorial caucus, and he is making an earnest struggle to increase the number of his supporters. Young as he is, however, he already belongs to the past rather than the present. He gained his original prominence as a Representative of the famous Wilmot district, and after becoming Speaker of the House he retired into comparative obscurity, from which he was scarcely drawn forth by his unsuccessful attempt to gain the support of the Pennsylvania delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and his temporary prominence as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He has strengthened his position, and will probably exercise some influence with President Grant, and be enabled to obtain a good appointment for himself if he desires it, but his election as United States Senator is extremely doubtful. Glenni W. Scofield, who represents the Erie district, is one of the most talented and influential members of Congress; and if the contest depended solely on qualifications as a debater and knowledge of public affairs, he would be a formidable candidate. Any strength that may be displayed by James K. Moorhead or Thomas Williams will be due rather to local reputation and to an alleged claim that the West is entitled to the Senator than to an enthusiastic desire of the people to secure their services. Wayne McVeigh is a talented and eloquent lawyer of Chester county, who served with distinction in the State Legislature several years ago, and who subsequently acted as Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1863, when Governor Curtin was re-elected. From that time up to the fall of 1866 he was recognized as a leading friend of Governor Curtin, but he astonished friends and foes about the time of the famous Senatorial election of 1867 by suddenly becoming the political champion of Senator Cameron. Benjamin Harris Brewster is well known to all our readers, and his intellectual abilities have been attested in many a bitter contest in the courts and in the political arena. William H. Kemble served several terms as State Treasurer, signalizing his administration by the payment of the overdue State debt. He possesses the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the public men of the State, and the experience he acquired, as a candidate for the Treasurership, in winning the four successive legislative caucuses, cannot fail to prove highly useful if he becomes an active aspirant for the Senatorship.

Independent of these individual contests, many old politicians will be deeply interested in the question whether the new Senator shall be the ally of Senator Cameron or his antagonist. Cameron has given so many proofs of his adroitness and power in manipulating administrations, that his rivals may as well give up the contest if he is reinforced by the incoming Senator. They will, therefore, we presume, make earnest efforts to secure the election of an anti-Cameron candidate, or of an aspirant who will at least maintain an independent attitude. As the cliques now stand, Cameron can point to his triumph in the last Senatorial contest as a proof of his power, while his adversaries can boast that they carried the last State Convention for Curtin as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in spite of Cameron's opposition. The impending Senatorial contest may furnish a decisive test of relative strength, and powerful motives will incite the ambitious men of the State in the approaching struggle.

Is a Man's Life Worthless?

By an act of Assembly, approved March 13, 1867, it is provided that all persons who are committed to answer at the bar of the Criminal Court a serious charge, must be put upon their trial before the expiration of the fourth term of the court thereafter held, or be discharged. The terms being monthly, the trial must be fully and formally inaugurated within four months of the time of commitment. If the prisoner demand delay for any purpose, or if the sickness of any of the parties to the case, or any other legitimate and reasonable cause not within the control of the representatives of the Commonwealth, render such delay necessary, then, and then alone, is the accused deprived of the benefit of the statute. This law is certainly a reasonable one, demanded by the strict rule of justice, and necessary to the full protection of all innocent men from vexatious and unfounded persecutions. The limit of four months is as fair a limit as could be fixed, giving the prosecuting attorney ample time for examining the case, and not exacting of the accused a penalty of excessive severity in case he should be found innocent. But the statute is explicit and precise in its wording, and if none of the contingencies named above occur, the accused is entitled, under the law, to his full discharge at the expiration of four months without a serious attempt to discover his innocence or guilt. By reason of its precision—a merit by far too rare in our criminal legislation—a heavy responsibility is thrown upon the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth, of whom it demands prompt and zealous action.

How that demand has been met in a case which has just been closed before Judge Peirce, is a question which the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia request Mr. William B. Mann, the late District Attorney, to answer.

On the afternoon of the 22d of June last, in broad daylight, Michael Gallen met a violent death near a house at the corner of Ninth and Manilla streets, in the Second ward, at which a Democratic delegate election was in progress. When Gallen attempted to deposit his vote, he was challenged by some one in the large crowd grouped about the window, on the ground that he was a fugitive from justice. His vote was received, however; and the man then had his revenge upon his opponents by challenging the next voter who presented himself. This was Michael McBride. The following then occurred, according to the testimony of James Hagen, an inspector acting at the election:—

"McBride said, 'You ——, do you challenge me?' and pulled out a knife and came at Gallen, who drew back; I think he struck Gallen in the heart; Gallen fell back, but McBride kept at him, *striking him as a butcher stabs a calf;* there was no possibility of Gallen escaping; Gallen had nothing in his hands at the time; he afterwards got away, and when he came back to the window had a club; he was then covered all over with blood, and his head cut; (Thomas) Grieveland, at the time McBride was cutting away, was firing stones at Gallen, and I am positive one struck him; (Thomas J.) Holland pulled out a black-jack and hit Gallen also; I can't say where; he struck at his head, but I don't know whether he hit him; when Gallen came back he said, 'I could lick all you people, but I am killed now, and *Mike McBride killed me*'; he then threw the club at some one."

The murderous weapon wielded by McBride, according to the same witness, "had a long blade;" and, according to another, "it was like a lance—a long, curious looking knife." The latter witness, Francis McElhone by name, who had been in the company of Gallen for some time, also testified:—

"He (McBride) was carrying the knife open in his hand all the time before the fight; I thought he was going to murder some one; *he looked full of it.* * * * I saw Mike McBride put a knife into Gallen during the fight."

The *Press* of June 25, from which we have extracted the above evidence, because its report was the fullest and most explicit, filling an entire column, gives the testimony of fifteen different witnesses; and states, in conclusion, that several others were present, but it was not deemed necessary by the Coroner to examine them. The verdict returned by the Coroner's jury was as follows:—

"That the said Michael Gallen came to his death from a stab inflicted at the hands of Michael McBride, June 22, 1868, at Ninth and Manilla streets; and we also find Dennis McBride, Joseph Grieveland, and Thomas J. Holland accessory to the fact."

We have given the details of this disgraceful encounter, because they are so clear and positive, unless more than a dozen men were guilty of the most unblushing perjury. They present even more than a *prima facie* case of murder; it would seem to be incontestable, and not even lacking the element of malice, for one of the combatants was parading a long and dangerous-looking knife before the fight commenced, "looking full of murder." And yet, with these facts before him—he certainly reads the *Press* (!)—Mr. Mann, the late District Attorney, permitted the full time allowed by the statute to elapse without taking such action in the matter as would prevent Judge Peirce yesterday from granting an unqualified discharge to all the persons implicated, because it was his imperative duty to do so under a law which is both just and merciful. In striking contrast with the case of Michael Gallen are those of Gottlieb Williams and George W. Winnemore. Neither of these miserable creatures were politicians, the one being a crazy spiritualist, and the other a paralytic imbecile; and both were literally hunted to the death by the zealous District Attorney. We do not find fault with Mr. Mann for the course pursued by him in either of these latter cases. His action may have been too hurried in both instances; but there was ample remedy in the court and the Executive of the State, and his promptness and zeal inspired at the time a terror in the hearts of reckless men, which was as salutary as it was necessary. Nor do we condemn Mr. Mann in the course pursued by him with reference to the Gallen case, before he has had an opportunity to be heard on the subject. We simply state the facts in the case, and give expression to the voice of the entire community, which demands and will insist upon an explanation.

The Best Government for Spain.

It is a significant fact that not only the most intelligent, cool-headed, and experienced of the leaders of the Spanish revolution, but nearly the entire press of the United States, have pronounced a republican form of government for that country to be inexpedient and impracticable at the present time. There was a time when the majority of Americans were not content with enjoying the blessings of their free institutions and chanting their praises, but they were ambitious to have them imitated all over the world; and in the minds of many there was an idea that it was the mission of the American people not only to maintain their own form of government intact, but also to propagate republicanism as the best means of securing the happiness of the human race. Have we retrograded in our ideas, or lost confidence in our boasted institutions, that we now hesitate to hold them up as objects for the admiration and imitation of the Spanish people? or is it that the wisdom of a mature national growth and the experiences of an embittered civil strife within our own borders have taught us that republicanism may not be the best thing at all times and under all circumstances, Fourth-of-July orations to the contrary notwithstanding? The great object of all good government should be to secure to the citizen the largest personal liberty consistent with the general welfare. We have not lost faith in the republican form of government, and the events of the last ten years have more than ever convinced us that the free institutions of these United States are the best calculated for securing the "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Whether under less favorable circumstances a republic would be a success, is a question of statesmanship for intelligent men to consider in an intelligent manner, and it is out of the range of the mere party politician or the buncombe orator.

The unanimous opinion of all unprejudiced and thoughtful men is that of all the countries in Europe Spain is, with the exception perhaps of Russia, the least fitted for the enjoyment of the benefits of a republican form of government at the present time. The responsibilities which free institutions entail upon every citizen can only be understood and appreciated by a course of education; and it is certainly no disparagement to republicanism to say that it is inexpedient for the people of Spain to leap from a bigoted and blighting despotism, which weighed them down body and soul, into the light of the largest liberty, at one bound, or to expect them to be prepared for such a transition. What Spain wants, after having been relieved from the weight of Bourbon misrule, is a long period of rest and quiet under a constitutional government, that will guarantee the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, the free exercise of every form of religion, and yet be strong enough to restrain the excesses of fanatics and ambitious men who seek to stir up dissension for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish purposes. We believe that these objects could be gained at the present time under a liberal constitutional monarchy, with an able and enlightened man on the throne, better than in any other way. When the Spaniards have enjoyed the benefits of free public schools, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by priestly dictation, a free press that represents every shade of public opinion, and which gives all the news of the day without distorting it to suit particular ends—as some of our Democratic contemporaries are in the habit of doing—and they have become accustomed to expressing their preferences and opinions at the ballot-box, and peacefully submitting to the will of the majority, whatever it may be, then can the idea of a republic be entertained with safety and advocated without reserve.

There is to-day a strong republican party in Spain, and notwithstanding the fact that the more cautious and prudent of the revolutionary leaders would prefer to take gradual steps in that direction rather than endanger the good work which they have commenced so well by too much haste, it is possible that they may be overruled by the voice of popular opinion. And if the majority of the people are anxious to try the experiment, let the great Republic of the West give them every encouragement and bid them God-speed. The prudence, good sense, and practical statesmanship which have characterized the revolutionary movement thus far, and the moderation shown by the people, inspire us with hope for the future; and whatever they may decide upon as the best for their own interests, they will have the sympathies and good wishes of the American people. That the Spanish revolution may be the beginning of the regeneration of Europe is a thing to be hoped; but we would not have the cause of liberty retarded by the undue haste of reformers, whose ideas, perhaps right in the abstract, may not be applicable to particular cases. We advocate republicanism as an ultimate aim for the Spaniards and other peoples who have suffered, or who do suffer, from bad governments and despotic rulers; but whether it is the best thing under all circumstances is a question that is worthy of intelligent consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

☞ SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—The Course of Scientific Lectures before the Association will be opened for the season on FRIDAY EVENING next, November 13, at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, by PROF. JAMES C. BOOTH, Subject—"THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS ANCIENT AND MODERN," Illustrated with numerous Paintings and Diagrams. The Lectures will be continued on each FRIDAY EVENING, as follows:—
Nov. 20, Dr. W. W. Keen, subject, "The Circulation of the Blood."
Nov. 27, Theo. D. Rand, Esq., subject, "Lead: Its Metallurgy, Chemistry, and Uses."
Dec. 4, Rev. Daniel March, subject, "Astronomy."
Dec. 11, Dr. P. D. Keyser, subject, "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye."
Dec. 18, Dr. E. P. Hutchins, subject, "Health: How to Preserve it."
These Lectures will be illustrated by Paintings, Specimens, Diagrams, Maps, etc. and will be both instructive and entertaining.
Tickets free to members who have paid the annual dues for the ensuing year.
Terms of membership, $1 00 per annum. Apply at the Hall. 11

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 3 30t

☞ PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1868.—The APPRENTICES' LIBRARY corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets, first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, November 14, 1868.
An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to the citizens generally, to visit and examine the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.
By order of the Board of Managers.
JOSEPH R. RHOADS, Secretary.
11 11 4t

☞ HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE, AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, November 12, at 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.
The tickets may be obtained free at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut, after 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING. 11 stuth 3t

☞ AN APPEAL.—A FAIR FOR THE Benefit of the FREEDMEN'S MISSION CHURCH, Charleston, S. C. (E. J. Adams, Pastor), will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, from MONDAY, the 16th, to the 21st of November.
We appeal to the benevolence of all who are friendly to the cause for more help.
Donations of Money or Fancy Articles may be left at Presbyterian House (Book Store), No. 1334 Chesnut street. 11 10stuth3t

☞ GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office N. E. corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th inst. of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the stockholders, without deduction for taxes, on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT, Treasurer.
11 10 tuth6t

☞ MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock, ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington square. 11 10 6t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 3668 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
11 11 7t

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

MILK!

A few weeks ago Mr. Trulyrural, from the interior of Bucks county, went with four other gentlemen to the city of New York. Arriving at the Metropolitan Hotel, they deposited their carpet-bags in a place of safety, and then sought refreshment in the bar-room. The four, proceeding to imbibe the contents of the customary bottles, asked Mr. Trulyrural,

"WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?"

To which Mr. Trulyrural, in all the simplicity of his rustic constitution of mind, replied,

"I'LL TAKE A GLASS OF MILK!"

And they were all amused, and the bar-keeping man said he was very sorry, but he hadn't anything as a rong as that; and just then a big, stout fellow spoke up, and said that he never knew of anybody strong enough to stand a regular diet of New York milk; but that the strongest things he ever had known of were the Clothes they sell at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

And the four other men, and Mr. Trulyrural, too, agreed that the best thing they could do, under the circumstances, was to seek the strength, elegance, comfort, and economy which result from buying Clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

☞ STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INS CO. PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums Received from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$83,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145 205 06	
		$949,711 80
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,644 71
		$1,355,857 51

Premiums Marked Off as Earned from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746 695 77	
On Fire Risks	145,227 72	
		$891,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$124,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,48 0 87	
Return Premiums	99 145 02	
Reinsurances	39,1 6 31	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,585 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	48 555 29	
Expenses	23 964 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291 585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s		$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881		126,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent Loan (for Pacific Railroad)		52 000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		211,375 00
125 000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		128 594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan		51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		20,200 00
23,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)		26,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan		21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan		5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock		15 000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock		11 300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3 500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on City Properties		207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,093,604 26. Cost,	$1,139,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		40,178 83
Stock and Scrip of sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in Bank	$116 16 8	
Cash in Drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip no presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Phila.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do.
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
11 12 1m JOHN C. HAND, Vice-President.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES
To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, as No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES.
ONE THOUSAND KEGS
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,
THE FINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS,
Only 50 Cents Per Pound,
And at Corresponding Prices by the Keg.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 2 1t PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!
Neufchatel,
Roquefort,
Edam,
Stilton,
English,
Sago,
Young America,
AND CREAM CHEESE.
ESTABLISHED in 1836.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co., DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES of every description, No. 115 S. THIRD st., Below Chesnut, opposite Girard Bank.

HENRY'S FRESH
PATES DE FOIE GRAS,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. G. FAMILY FLOUR
ALWAYS ON HAND,
The Finest in the Country,
AT
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK'S,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT. [11 12 thm2t
DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 920 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 15 3m ERNEST SOPP.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY, Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. 11 5 tuth3m*

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4364. 10 12 1m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Seymour Carries Oregon by About 200 Votes.

More of Delmar's Eccentricities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Taxation Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Director of the Bureau of Statistics is preparing an elaborate report upon the statistics of taxation in the United States. It will exhibit the Federal, State, county, township and corporation taxes in detail throughout the country. The total sum of the various revenues now exceeds $700,000,000 per annum, a sum which forms a considerable portion of the entire earnings of the people. The various forms of taxation are discussed with minuteness, and the report embraces the statistics of 37 States, 2159 counties and a still larger number of municipalities.

Seymour Carries Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Seymour carries the State of Oregon by about 200 majority.

Flour $5·25@6·25. Wheat, choice shipping $1·75. Legal tenders, 74 cents.

A Remedy for Fraud.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Governor Fenton has under advisement a proposition to call an extra session of the State Senate. The alleged election frauds is said to be one reason of the contemplated movement.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Barbe Bleue"

The last instalment of Offenbach with which we have been favored in this city improves as we become more familiar with it. As we have already remarked, it is characterized throughout by the peculiarities which stamp Offenbach's scores with an individuality more marked than that of any other prominent composer, with the exception, perhaps, of Wagner, the musician of the future. At every stage in the score the striking features of *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* are repeated, the most prominent of them being that remarkable transition from the lower to the higher register which can only be effected by the interposition of a sound closely approaching a half-suppressed howl. It is not high art; indeed, to the critical ear it conveys the impression that the composer is deficient in the resources of high art. But it is very taking with an audience that is bent upon being pleased with every musical atrocity that Offenbach has perpetrated; and, when accompanied with the peculiar expression of feature and pose of the whole body which are affected by both Tostee and Irma, it never fails to please the fancy of the audience and to elicit the most uproarious applause.

The repetition of *Barbe Bleue* reveals several attractive strains which are insured popularity by the time that we have seen and heard as much of *Barbe Bleue* as we have of *La Grande Duchesse*. Most prominent among these are the aria sung by "Boulotte," near the close of the second act, commencing with the words, "*Pourquoi qu'ils m' font tous les gros yeux?*" rendered by Irma in the most captivating style; and the legend of "Blue Beard," in the first act, "*Ma premiere femme est morte*," into which the rollicking Aujac throws all the jolly earnestness and humorous pathos of his true artist's soul. Of a much higher rank than both these in point of intrinsic merit is the ensemble in the third act, "*Brigand, ma jeunesse*," and "*Amours nouvelles*," to which full justice is rendered by both Irma and Aujac. The situation is one which calls for an unusual display of vocal and histrionic power. "Blue Beard," inspired by his new love for the "Princess Hermia," announces to "Boulotte" that she must share the fate of her predecessors, and does it in the most tantalizing way, as if the rapid transition of his affections were at once an excellent joke and a harsh decree of fate. "Boulotte" at first accepts the former bearing of the case alone: but when she is fully convinced that there is a terrible earnestness in her unprincipled spouse, she assumes the most vehement style, hurls the sharpest invectives at her faithless and cruel lord, and pleads her youth, her tears, and her woman's weakness with grand effect. This touching scene is interpreted by Irma and Aujac with a fervor and artistic taste which impress their auditors with a high sense of their culture and powers. The accompanying score is not remarkably difficult, but it approaches the standard of the school of true art more closely than anything which we can now call to mind in such of Offenbach's productions as we have listened to. In the midst of the composer's trivial brilliancies, the whole scene is a rare gem, which can be all the better appreciated by reason of its light and sparkling setting.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING Ready-made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHOOTING STARS.—Everybody that wants to see anything wants to see the shooting stars, but everybody does not want to be up all night watching, and as no one knows exactly when the celestial fireworks will be set off, to know how, when, and where to look for them may not be uninteresting. All agree they are set off from the constellation *Leo the Lion*, which cannot be seen to advantage before 2 o'clock in the morning, above the east horizon the middle of November, and twilight will begin about 5¼ o'clock when the Lion's head will be nearly on the meridian, ten degrees below the zenith, and his tail on a line from the zenith to the southeast, half-way up, or altitude 45 deg. So any one sleeping in a room with a window opening east or south may easily watch when that interesting display will take place and those who want to know more definitely may get that valuable information from the Movable Hemispheres, at No. 512 Arch street, Philadelphia, or at any other Book Store.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

PANTALOONS cut to fit.
Pantaloons cut fashionably.
Pantaloons cut in the French style.
Pantaloons in the English style.
THE BEST PANTALOON CUTTER IN THE UNION is at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

NOVELTY.
PRINCE OF WALES
Walking Coat,
cut by
FAIRCHILD.
THE PRINCE of COAT CUTTERS. A perfect gem of the art.
Call at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TRY ONE.
A suit made from the NEW COBURG SCOTCH CHEVOITS and IRISH FRIEZE, as they are gotten up at No. 824 Chesnut street, is far ahead of anything in that line in the country. Try one.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.

MR. HASELTINE'S COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—The collection of fine European and American Paintings collected by Mr. C. F. Haseltine, will be sold this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch & Son's Art Gallery, No. 1116 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

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GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHS
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The pressure of the past three weeks enables us to buy and manufacture cheaper than people have any idea of. We have an enormous stock and are selling it rapidly, because of its superior finish, and marvelously moderate prices. Our counters are replenished daily with

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.
COME AND SEE THEM.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LATTA—WITHERS.—On the 12th instant, at the Church of St Mathias by the Rector, Rev. Robert F. Chase, JAMES W. LATTA to SUE E., daughter of the late Hanson I. Withers.

DIED.

CONROY.—At New Orleans, September 22, 1868, Mr. JAMES B. CONROY, late Registry Clerk N. O. P. O., grandson of the late Thomas McKinley, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers and members of the 183d and 90th Regiments P. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. John R. Scott, No. 929 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

EARP.—On the morning of the 10th instant, LILLIE F., wife of Theodore Earp, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1526 Arch street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock.

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. FORD, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and State Council, O. of U. A. M.; Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; U. A. M. Hall Association; —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. A.; the National Union Club of Philadelphia; the Columbia, South Penn, and Lincoln Hose Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 942 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday morning, November 10, JOHN HAWKINS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

FOR HAVANA.—
THE STEAMER LORD LOVELL,
JONES, MASTER,
will sail for HAVANA on SATURDAY MORNING, November 14th, at 8 o'clock A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. MERINO,
No. 140 South FRONT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

What is Dyspepsia?

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels produced by the undigested food, which evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in All Parts of the System arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William T. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. He has in his possession various newly-discovered and private remedies used by the late Dr. Wishart in his private practice with such uniform success in the cure of chronic and long-standing diseases, which in hundreds of cases baffled the skill of some of the most eminent physicians of various schools of the land; and which contributed to a great extent, and accounted for the enviable reputation he enjoyed as a successful practising physician of the *reformed school* at the time of his decease. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of the same, as well as give sound and practical advice for the preservation of health, prevention of various diseases, and perform cures when all other physicians fail. When hopelessly given up to die by all other physicians, give our remedies a trial.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast, and he will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies, or Mustard.*

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and he will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at Dr. WISHART'S great family medicine store, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. All examinations and consultations *free of charge.* All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

DRY GOODS.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY ONE Hundred and Ten Pieces of FANCY AND PLAIN POPLINS, at 25 cents per yard; have been selling at 50 cents.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 10 6t PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL

There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and, by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.

Sold in the original style of bottles, labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by

GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 16 swrp (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 uthu2m

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Kotlet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 400 N. NINTH Street and No. 701 RACE Street. 7 28 1y

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS

BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

HAMRICK & COLE,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
11 7 7t HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

WINTER CLOAKINGS

IN
French Velvet Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.
THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,

Ninth and Market,
have marked down the prices of many of their Dress Goods, and are selling their entire stock at the very lowest point of the market.
Wool Poplins good value, 62c up.
Heavy Ribbed Poplins, $1·25 up.
French Silk and Wool Poplins.
Striped Poplins very desirable.
Rich Plaid Poplins for Misses' Wear.
Mohair Dress Suits 25 to 37 cents.
Heavy Poplin fabrics, 37 to 75 cents.
French Merinoes, 75c. to $1·25 reduced from $1 and $1 75.
We are determined to close out our Merino stock, and offer inducements to buyers.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS

and fine Black French Cloths and Doeskins, from Benkard & Hutton's last auction sale at prices in currency about what they cost to land in gold. Just opened 20 pieces choice and extra fine Black and Colored Velours, and Black real Astrachans and Astrachan Plushes. Also
Black Moscows,
Black Chinchillas,
Black Velours,
Black Castors,
Black Astrachans,
Black Doeskins,
Black Silk Velvets,
Black Velveteens,
White Cloakings,
Fancy Cloakings.
COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market.
9 26 fstu3mrp

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2 5arp

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,
ARE THE
AUTHORIZED AGENTS
IN THIS CITY FOR THE
STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE
OF [tuths
The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

FRENCH
MANTEL CLOCKS,
NOW OPENING.

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No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

GORHAM
SOLID SILVER,
AND
GORHAM PLATE.
A Very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.

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No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6 rp tuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

A French Critic on Rival National Arts.

If criticism could create art, or even by castigation correct the artist, then the French school of painting and sculpture might be deemed the most favored in the whole world. Unfortunately the amount of art-criticism which sees the light in Paris is out of all proportion to any good result recorded. Prophets may pipe, yet painters will not always dance; they may mourn, and yet artists will not lament. And wherefore this perversity? Partly because the teachers deserve not a hearing. They often lack knowledge; they are generally wanting in earnestness; they descant with equal fervor on a Madonna or a ballet-dancer, and prove their vocation alike when they write of Christian art or of the last drama put upon the stage. A French critic is not so much serious as smart; he makes reason give place to repartee; his wit has none of the weight of wisdom. Thus Edmond About, for the sake of laughter, will make as a comic actor "Un Voyage à travers l'Exposition des Beaux-Arts," while Théophile Gautier discourses on "Les Beaux-Arts en Europe" with the brilliant flippant pen of a Parisian *feuilletoniste*. Yet, on the other hand, we gladly admit that France can boast of a band of critics serious, searching, and calmly judicial. Such high and rare qualities, for instance, have been usually recognized in *Les Etudes* of Gustave Planche; a like sobriety, also, we esteem in the well-weighed criticisms of Maxime du Camp. Seldom, however, has it been our good fortune to find sparkling wit in alliance with sober wisdom; in Paris, as elsewhere, either quality may be met with in isolation, but seldom both in co-operation. Thus, for example, M. Ernest Chesneau, the author of the volume before us, is rather plodding than brilliant; he is accustomed to labor upon topics through a series of years; he matures his ideas step by step. Hence the several works which, from time to time, he has given to the public, have acquired a somewhat unusual solidity. His judgments, as we shall proceed to show, if not absolutely beyond appeal, may be quoted in any critical court of Europe as grave authorities.

Even from a French critic we can expect little that is new and sparkling respecting such well-known phases in English art and literature as the pictures of the Pre-Raffaellites and the writings of Mr. Ruskin. Yet journalists across the Channel continue to find matter for endless amazement and merriment in the lawless evolutions and the startling eccentricities of the teacher and his supposed disciples. M. Chesneau justly assigns the collective phenomena to certain common causes, and, coming late into the field, he is able to take a wide survey of the entire movement, and to give to abnormal pictorial products their true position in the development and history of the world's art. He declares that "the brotherhood" is scattered, that the faith is surrendered, save perhaps by Mr. Holman Hunt. "The Light of the World" he designates, with some irreverence, "The Divine Diogenes:" he supposes that "Christ and the Doctors," which "some years since threw all London into commotion," might possibly satisfy "antiquaries, theologians, and physiognomists;" but, alas! he adds, how difficult is it to content "tout le monde et son valet." A Jewess, after having pondered over this picture, gravely observed:—"Cela est fort beau; seulement, on voit que l'auteur ne connaissait pas le trait distinctif de la race de Juda; il a donné à ses docteurs les pieds plats, qui sont de la tribu de Ruben, tandis que les hommes de Juda avaient le coude-pied cambré." The critic next passes under review another picture, which in its day produced no slight sensation —"The Afterglow in Egypt." Again, M. Chesneau identifies, perhaps too closely, Mr. Holman Hunt with "the æsthetics of the school whereof Mr. Ruskin is the chief." The author, as usual, mingles satire with eulogy; he extols the merits of this marvellous product of industry and study, elaborated "with a patience which defies the most attenuated and subtle imaginations of Lilliput," and which shows "the application of the most admirable —or the most foolish—principles of Mr. Ruskin." The studiously pictorial passage with which the writer clinches his criticism on this Egyptian figure is so pre-eminently French, so little like anything we are accustomed to encounter in current English literature, that we transcribe it for the edification, or rather the amusement, of our readers:—

"Yet she disquiets me, this mournful figure, and I would fain decipher the enigma of the Sphinx. Shall I propose a new interpretation? I see her no longer as royal wife or daughter, nor yet as goddess; I behold the image of modern Egypt. In these eyes without sparkle —black, hard, impenetrable by light as an extinguished coal—in this fatal immobility, as in this voluptuous amplitude of slave or courtesan, I seek the symbol of Egypt, discrowned of the grandeur of her ancient civilization, fallen from her intellectual royalty, reduced simply to the abundance which the mud of the Nile, and eternal nature, grant unto her fertile climate. But why does she turn her back upon the river, unless that she may not behold the gigantic ruins of her former power, now fallen, prone upon the bank? Under the weight of the heavy grain she stands firmly, firm as granite, and, like granite, without life; she has only vegetative life, animal life, and deep within, a glow, a light, a remembrance.

"By aid of imagination other solutions of this riddle may be found. I leave such task to the patient spectator, and here is just the manifest error of this symbolic ideological picture; it possesses the slight fault of being unintelligible, or at least—what amounts to the same—of lending itself to as many interpretations as there may appear interpreters."

French critics are somewhat behind the day in assigning to Mr. Ruskin a dominant influence over the exhibitions and art products of the year. M. Chesneau devotes a chapter to the enigmas which Mr. Ruskin's disquisitions and rhapsodies present. In Paris the art-prophet of Denmark Hill has been regarded rather as a phenomenon than as a genius, and his performances would perhaps have been merely passed over as too sublime to be comprehensible, had they not come from England with a reputation already achieved. Even on the Continent it has been found out that he is somewhat errant and eccentric, fantastic and inconstant. Enthusiasm and command of language have been accorded to Mr. Ruskin, but not sobriety or soundness of judgment. His errors are supposed to lie in dogmatism and paradox, in a propensity to speculation, and in a love of fine-drawn theory. Among his actual mistakes are enumerated inordinate laudation of Turner, implacable hatred of the Renaissance, and a merciless onslaught upon Raffaelle. One critic writes that Mr. Ruskin has consecrated his life to the denunciation of the Renaissance: another that, by a logic simply audacious, he has pronounced Raffaelle the first apostate of religious art. All this may be a little stale to English readers. The following extract, however, from a work entitled *L'Esthétique anglaise; étude sur M. John Ruskin*, may commend itself to notice by a piquancy peculiarly Parisian:—

"As a theorist (writes M. Misland), Mr. Ruskin has a stubbornness and wilfulness which condemn him to vary ceaselessly, and yet to cheat himself and mask his own variations. He wishes to find a theory—he persuades himself that he has found one; and then follow incessant struggles between his impressions and his professions, struggles between his various instincts. Far from seeking unison, his sentiments seek only which shall affirm itself the loudest. When he has two opposite inclinations, neither is willing to make the slightest concession; and under the pretext that both can coexist in him, under the pretext that there is no inconsistency in loving hot while loving cold, Mr. Ruskin succeeds in convincing himself that a thing may be at the same time both hot and cold. In fine, I know not how better to compare him than to the decoration of one of those cathedrals which he has so marvellously described. There is an unspeakable mixture of solemn ecstasies and caustic severities, of exact observations and of extravagant bursts of sentiment, of cool judgments and of involuntary eruptions of imagination; there is a copious vegetation of thought, a reason often incontinent, always active and strong, with inexpressible convulsions of fear and of rapture, with surging visions, with an interior chaos of disorganized vitalities and of indomitable unreason."

"Rival Nations in Art" is clearly a volume written in the interests of the French school. We are quietly told that the last Great Exhibition in Paris did but proclaim once more the supremacy of French painters. Yet M. Chesneau, who five years ago extolled the chief leaders of French painting in the nineteenth century, cannot but now deplore the irreparable losses his country has sustained. In the death of Ingres, Delacroix, Ary Scheffer, Vernet, Decamps, Delaroche, and Hippolyte Flandrin, the national art is discrowned of its glories. Religious painting is all but annihilated, classic styles are at a discount, historic art has sunk to the level of *genre*. Yet French critics are naturally loth to admit that what Paris for the instant applauds can be anything short of perfection. Still they do permit themselves to mourn over the past, though they have scarcely the heart to deplore the present.

For better or for worse, naturalism is now in every capital of Europe the order of the day; and Paris, as usual among "rival nations in art," takes the lead. Naturalism, however, she mitigates by a warm flush of romance—"romantic naturalism," perhaps, may best express the present aspect of the French school. In sentiment it is avowedly false, in morality dubious; but even its enemies must concede that for brilliance, dexterity, and technical skill, the school, even as now shorn of its splendor, has never been surpassed. But Paris is accustomed to assert more than her due; she may be France, but fortunately, as yet, she is not the world; and for a long time still to come there is likely to subsist at all events among "rival nations in the art" of landscape implacable jealousies. That Théodore Rousseau, when in competition with the landscape painters of Germany, Scandinavia, England, and America, should have carried off the grand prize, is a misdeed never to be forgotten or forgiven. Still, we readily admit that the students of nature in all countries have much to learn from the French. Our neighbors are remarkably true in relations and tones; if their colors are in scale restricted, they are balanced in concord; greys and greens especially are mingled with just gradation; the relation between shade and half-shade, between sunshine and half-sunlight, is as absolutely true as the chords of an instrument in perfect tune. Yet, strange to say, the French, by some unaccountable perversity, will persist in pitching their colors in a dirty dismal key, as if our foggy English climate were their *beau idéal*.

M. Chesneau's conclusions as to "the influence of International Exhibitions," and his opinions "on the future of art," are of weight. It is evident to all that these congresses of civilization tend to concentration and centralization—that the isolation, if not the independence, of the individual becomes merged in the collective mass; it is further clear that the publicity gained secures to the many the knowledge and power which formerly were the exclusive possession of the few. Moreover, record being taken of progress made, the civilized world, it is supposed, can be no longer subject to the periodic revulsions and retrogressions of past times; knowledge will not again fall under the eclipse of dark ages, nor will science revert to pre-scientific empiricism. But though all this may be readily granted, the question remains, whether art, as art, is likely to be the gainer? We are glad to observe that M. Chesneau has the boldness to declare that one effect of monster exhibitions is "vulgarization." There can be little doubt that the tendency of crowded international concourses is democratic; a vast gallery made large enough to hold a mob will be more congenial to the illiterate multitude than to an audience select and few. Standards are thus almost inevitably brought down to broad averages; genius, if there be any, becomes subject to the tyranny of majorities; whatever in art asserts itself loudest is surest of honor and reward. General uproar deafens the artist to the voice of truth and beauty, which speaks timorously in the quiet chambers of the mind. Hence, by innate repugnance, not a few painters in our own times have eschewed exhibitions wholly, and it would certainly be hard to conceive of Fra Angelico in the crowded Gallery of the Champ de Mars. These fierce arenas of competition and strife exert upon collective schools, as upon individual artists, an influence not to be mistaken; distinctive characteristics are destroyed; salient pictorial styles, like protruding angles in a stream, are by persistent abrasion worn away. Hence national schools lose their nationality, till at length some have feared that the entire art-world might be left without latitude or longitude, diversity of climate, or distinction of race. Thus, what is personal in genius, or individual in nationality, may in the end become conglomerated into a mass, called by way of commendation "Cosmopolitan." The writer of the work before us, at all events, seems to think that in International Exhibitions originality is out of place, that creation is an anachronism, that property in ideas there can be none under a prevailing and a free-and-easy plagiarism. Every new idea which can be turned to profit is plundered; harpies lie in wait; and steam-worked machines are ready to multiply each thought into a thousand replicas. Every year, writes M. Chesneau, one sees, as a new plague of Egypt, clouds of fashionable grasshoppers; one sees them—these searchers without ideas, these plagiarists of the thoughts of others—speeding to every quarter where has been any signal success, dividing, crumbling, corrupting the thought, burrowing into it and devouring it like mites; such is the plebeian process through which the arts are propagated and vulgarised. Yet would we suggest that compensation must come somewhere. There may possibly be reason to hope that the arts, in becoming less exclusive, may grow more widely representative; that in breaking away from the limits of schools they may, when enfranchised, encircle the world; that in rising above the unit of the individual and the partiality of a clique they will compass a wide humanity. Genius possibly may not refuse to occupy this expanded territory. Yet we confess ourselves somewhat skeptical. One stern fact is certainly awkward—that, notwithstanding the world's general progress, the arts have retrograded.—*London Saturday Review.*

—Boston has a dollar store.

—Wisconsin enjoys oyster festivals.

—A new cattle disease troubles Wisconsin.

—Galveston's city clock has been sold for debt.

—Torento has Moss Park for a land speculation.

—Plymouth, Ind., has a young ladies' baseball club.

—San Jose, Cal., has discovered beds of manganese.

Ritualism at Brighton.

From the London Saturday Review.

The so-called Ritualist movement in the Church of England has, on the whole, been fortunate in its exponents. It has necessarily had to contend with two great disadvantages. By the very law of its existence it is a practical, not an intellectual, movement, and so contrasts unfavorably with the Tractarianism of 1833. From the fact that it aims at conveying doctrine by symbol rather than by teaching, it gives an impression of laying an undue stress on the mere externals of religion. There was but one way in which these disadvantages could be surmounted, and the respect, if not the sympathy, of its opponents secured. Good works can never be illogical; self-devotion always implies something more than a love of outside show. That these two features have largely characterized the Ritualist leaders no candid critic will dispute. Whatever a man may hold of the services at a church like St. Alban's, he cannot without injustice deny the ceaseless zeal or the unostentatious charity of those by whom they are carried on. If their theories are extreme, their practice is at least as conspicuously above the common level, and consistent skeptics are naturally inclined to pardon the fault in consideration of the accompanying virtue.

It is not to be expected, however, that a theological school should always be represented by its best men, and a conspicuous instance to the contrary is furnished just now in the case of one Mr. Purchas. We cannot lay claim to an intimate acquaintance with this gentleman's antecedents, but, if we are rightly informed, St. James Chapel is more remarkable for its floral displays than for any special attention to what the Puritans used to call the root of the matter. In Ritualistic churches of better repute the clergy are usually more anxious to observe the minimum of ceremonial which they think right, than the maximum which they think practicable. They insist on certain practices which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as too closely identified with doctrine to be safely left in abeyance; but they are not on the look-out for the latest developments in vestments or decorations, nor desirous of keeping the attention of the congregation alive by a constant change of performances. Mr. Purchas apparently affects the opposite system. The reports which have appeared of the services at St. James' Chapel have displayed too profound an ignorance of the subject on which they professed to give information to be at all safe authorities, but the impression they leave on the reader certainly is that the object of the incumbent is more to startle than to edify. We are often told that the great evil of the Church of England at this moment is the prevalence of party spirit. The example of Mr. Purchas leads us rather to lament the want of party discipline. It is scarcely possible that the Ritualist leaders can approve of the excessive individualism of which St. James' Chapel is the theatre. No doubt the divergence observable between one Ritualist church and another is largely attributable to the taste of those who attend them, and this congregation may be considered ripe for vestments, while that has just been educated up to the point of altar lights. But it would certainly be well if the more prominent Ritualist clergy could agree upon some maximum of change, to be introduced as occasion should serve, but in no case to be exceeded. As things are now, the service of the Church of England bids fair to become an eclectic worship, composed of telling excerpts from the rites of every age and country, and, one would almost think, of every religion.

There is a belief in country districts that persons of weak intellect are specially favored by Providence, and this kindly theory certainly receives some support from recent events at Brighton. Surely simpleton was never so lucky in his adversaries as Mr. Purchas. From the Bishop of Chichester down to the "Own Correspondent" of the *Times*, no one has attacked him without immediately putting himself in the wrong. If the "Own Correspondent's" concealed object had been to gain sympathy for Mr. Purchas, he could not have hit the mark more surely than by suggesting to the "people of Brighton" that a riot would have been perfectly excusable. What the "people of Brighton," who are obliged neither to attend St. James' Chapel nor to pay Mr. Purchas, can have to do with the matter, he does not condescend to inform us; and we fail to understand why there should be any "credit" due to men for not breaking an established and well-known law. The confusion would not have been complete without the holding of a great Protestant meeting; and, that nothing might be wanting to the occasion, two theological acrobats of high repute were specially retained for the entertainment. We cannot compliment Dr. Blakeney or Dr. Cumming upon the success of their exertions to amuse the audience. We should say, indeed, that they are both getting rather stiff in the joints; at least, we are led to this conclusion by the entire absence of any new feats from their programme. If it were our province to advise the Committee of the Protestant Reformation Society, we should suggest pensioning off these veteran performers, and trying what may be done by an infusion of younger talent. Even in the controversy with Rome, sensationalism is the order of the day; and when such stars as Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are in the ascendant, it is really time for the heavy fathers of platform Protestantism to retire on their hard-won earnings. We cannot, of course, expect Dr. Blakeney or Dr. Cumming to recognize the change that has come over the popular taste. The latter especially tried on all his old arts with undiminished self-assurance. The announcement that he intended to preach in Brighton the sermon he preached at Dunrobin the other day was quite in his accustomed manner; and we are sure that no genuine Brighton Protestant would think of questioning the claims of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland to be accounted the supreme judges of pulpit oratory. Next to the royal family and the Peerage, the *Times* has always been Dr. Cumming's touchstone of infallible truth, and the illicit literary connection he maintains with the great newspaper gives him a fellow-feeling for every member of its staff. The humblest penny-a-liner comes in for the glory of being hated by the Pope—the highest praise doubtless which Dr. Cumming feels it in his power to confer. "He believed nothing would please the Pope more than to gather all the reporters and writers for the press together in a bundle, and burn them, himself dancing round the flames." The *Times* reporter is not behindhand in returning these compliments. While Dr. Blakeney is merely represented as treating his subject "at considerable length," Dr. Cumming is referred to as "the learned Doctor;" his address is "listened to with great attention," and "constantly interrupted by applause;" and he "comments eloquently" upon the various subjects he handles. That the Pope is not a fervent upholder of the liberty of the press is no doubt true; but we are quite sure that when he makes up his fagot of writers he will take care to leave out Dr. Cumming. It is something to have your helot provided for you, without the expense of finding him in liquor; and on this principle a prudent Roman Catholic would willingly make Dr. Cumming immortal, as the "melancholy example" of what Protestantism can come to.

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Monday, " 9,	7½ A. M.	Monday, " 9,	11 A. M.
Tuesday, " 10,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, " 27,	12 M.
Wednesday, " 11,	8½ A. M.	Wednesday, " 11,	12½ P. M.
Thursday, " 12,	9 A. M.	Thursday, " 12,	1 P. M.
Friday, " 13,	10 A. M.	Friday, " 13,	2 P. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2m

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 10 o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DESPATCH.—The Swift-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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IMPROVED BALTIMORE
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

A Clerical Defense of the Theatre and Opera

From the Chicago Post, Nov. 9.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), delivered last night what might be called a "sensational" sermon on the subject:—"The Theatre, the Opera, and the Church; or, the Relations of the Church to Popular Amusement." He announced his text to be in First Corinthians, seventh chapter and thirty-first verse, "Use this world as not abusing it," and proceeded to take the ground, which probably has never before been assumed in the Chicago pulpit, that the drama and the opera are harmless and proper amusements for Christians as well as for others: the reverend speaker, it is well known, is himself an occasional visitor to the higher places of dramatic amusement.

After first referring to the fact that the theatre is generally denounced by the evangelical sects—although they did not, he claimed, show why they were sinful—and then dwelling upon the premise that the American people are overworked and need more amusement, the speaker proceeded to speak of the drama and the opera. The following are extracts from his remarks:—

I recognize as universal in the race the dramatic instinct. I have traced, in this pulpit, the entire history, in brief, in summary, of the origin and history of the drama. There is no need of that to-night. The drama is as ancient as the race. Furthermore, much of the Biblical literature, in its spirit and in its form, is dramatic. I am not quite sure but that the very first chapters in Genesis are dramatic; I am quite sure that Job is dramatic; that Ruth is; that Esther is dramatic. Shakespeare, the peerless poet of centuries, had no function in the world and no name left to history, had it not been for the dramatic instinct and aptitude. So with Milton. The grandest poets that God has given to the world have been its dramatic poets. And, furthermore, human character has its highest representations in the drama. I confess that I never saw such power; I never remarked such nature in any Christian pulpit that it was ever my privilege to sit under as in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It is nature, not art. So simple; so true; so beautiful; so moral. No sermon scarcely written in the world, except that of Christ, when He stood with the adulterous woman, ever illustrated the power of love to conquer evil and to win the wanderer, as that beautiful little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius which God has given to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race. I wonder who among the Ministerial Union ever saw Jefferson in 'Rip Van Winkle?" Let us give to these friends the advantage of our judgment of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Murdoch, especially Davenport and Jefferson, are all God's gifts to man. So I say that the legitimate drama is to be endorsed. It is an educator. It is in no wise to be apologized for.

And in regard to the opera, I need only, I think, say that, so far as the legitimate opera is concerned, any one who objects to it, on moral grounds, must either be ignorant of it—I think, for the most part, that those who object to the opera are—or there certainly must be a moral weakness in the nature of such objectors. To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that the human lips are capable of. I say that a man must be ignorant of what the opera is; must have been wholly without the knowledge of it, or else brought to its hearing a lascivious nature to begin with. I admit that very many excellent persons do not enjoy the opera. Not only excellent people morally, but cultivated people intellectually, do not enjoy the opera. Many of our finest minds go to the opera and come away, feeling it was a waste of time, and we who can enjoy it in any wise, be it ever so little, ought to feel a profound sorrow for such people, because they do not know the infinite delights and joys of which, by their lack of musical culture, they are deprived. But it is their duty simply to say they do not like it. It is a sorry religion that rejects it on the sour grape principle; because they cannot they won't let anybody else. The music of the opera is the principal thing with people that attend. The score is nothing, with many it is absolutely nothing, if they can catch the passion of the music. And as to the dress in the drama and in the opera, let me say, once for all, that all dressing is conventional. If it had the sanction of long usage, the dress of the extremest dancer would in no wise be considered indecent; or if the gown had been the fashion for men, the present attire would be considered vulgar. And then we are not to confound the incidental with the fundamental. This is incidental, and I do always feel myself that the management of our theatres and operas mean to catch the low and vulgar by this dancing of women, for whose moral character I have not a word of endorsement, as I have no sort of personal fellowship and no respect for them who, if you take the conventional opinion of men and women who consent to it, are not fit companions for our sons and daughters. But let me relate what the gentlemanly manager of Wood's Museum said to me within the past six months:—"Sir, I never bring a piece upon my stage that I do not use my pencil very freely upon." Speaking of the depraving tendency and the downward tendency of tragedy and comedy, he said, "I could not bring upon my stage a single piece that was played before the *élite* of London fifty and sixty years ago. I could not bring to my place an audience that would not hiss it off the stage;" and I tell you, furthermore, what you may always remark, that whatever is proper, and high and elevating, wherever there is a moral sentiment that is lofty and noble, it uniformly receives the approval of the audience; and it has not been my misfortune to be in a theatre for several years past where anything low and mean and depraving was not hissed. Of course, I attended only the better sort. I then wish to say that the music of the opera would be lost to the world, as it could take no other possible form. It elevates and refines the taste and spirit. I really don't know but that it would be a very sensible thing if our congregations would make it a stipulation, when they engage their ministers, that they would accept a season ticket once a year to the opera, to cultivate their taste in musical matters.

The speaker then went on to speak of the abuse of pleasures, saying that it might be argued that we ought to refrain from all amusements because they were liable to be abused, but replying to this:—"It is no logic with which to meet a young man starting out in life, who has ideas of his own and wants reasons for everything that he does. Let us meet him right, and say:—'Sir, you are to use the drama, you are to use the opera, you are to use the cards, you are to use dancing, you are to use everything; but you are to abuse nothing. Because you can go the legitimate drama, it is no license for you to feast your eyes upon vulgarities anywhere; and because you can play cards in your house, it is no reason that you have a license to go to the gaming-table, and play for other people's money without returning values anywhere.' This is the lesson. Let us teach our youth that these things can be used, and when abused the penalties of sin will just as surely follow them, as God has said, 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. If he sow to the spirit, of the spirit he shall reap everlasting life; and if he sow to the flesh, of the flesh he shall reap damnation.'"

The man who can say that Edwin Booth is a gift of God—who can say that Booth never commits anything unseemly in his *Othello* or his *Hamlet*, the man who can put his hand upon his heart, and, in fear of his God and in view of his grave, can say that as a man; can stand before his congregation and before the world, and say it is morally wrong to indorse the sensation and illegitimate drama, and call upon you as rational men to turn your voices against this flood—which, I thank God, I believe has passed us—of *Undine*, the *White Fawn*, the *Black Crook*, and all that sort of thing, which, whatever the tendency and result, began to feed human appetite and passion, as they bring the vicious to witness them. Then it is the duty of the Church to make this logical definition between moral wrong and moral right. Furthermore, it is the duty of the Church, first of all, to make men pure in heart and correct in grace; to take the youth and not turn upon them; to take the youth and not turn the face of the Church against them; to take the youth and not throw these irrational limitations about them; but take them into the green fields of life, by the side of its still way, and say, "God is our good Shepherd. These are the good things He has given us: as you love Him, and as you fear Him, and as you are grateful to Him, never abuse a privilege, never deprave your manhood, never ignore His providence, but walk in the way of righteousness, learn wisdom, and God will honor you, and humanity will bless you, and the memories that you carry with you shall be filled, even as a picture gallery, with the things that are of good report—pure, gentle, sweet, noble, long-suffering, patient, and kind."

"Run to Earth."

The London *Spectator* has the following notice of one of Miss Braddon's latest efforts:—

"Run to Earth" is an extraordinary specimen of sensational fiction. The author has, if possible, excelled herself, she has beaten all her rivals, she has forever obscured the fame of those wonderful fiction-writers, beloved of errand-boys and shop-girls, who deal in revenge and murder, jealousy and hatred, who treat the wildest and most diabolical actions as ordinary occurrences, who convert men into ghouls and women into harpies, who can transform with a stroke of the pen a beggar into a princess and an English gentleman into a Thug. If the first object of the novelist be to excite a morbid curiosity, if blood and poisoning and intrigue, the most hateful passions, the vilest actions, form the best ingredients of fiction, then it must be owned that no one has mixed them together more skilfully than Miss Braddon. Her admirers, and they are many, will assuredly not be disappointed with this fiction. We can promise them a murder, a seduction, a suicide, and the conversion of a street-singer into a fashionable young lady before they have read a hundred pages of the story. A little further on they will be introduced to a surgeon known as Victor Carrington, but who is in reality an exiled French nobleman, "a creature without a conscience, without a heart," who wears a mask of metal with glass eyes, accomplishes an outrageous plot and an incredible murder in the first volume, a plot still more outrageous and a murder only possible in fiction in the second volume, and very nearly commits another murder in the third. Then the readers of this marvellous novel will be taken to a mysterious gambling-house at Fulham, with a secret room in which rouge-et-noir is played. The house is kept by Madame Durski, a lonely and beautiful woman, who lures fools to their destruction, is herself a slave to opium, and yet, strange to say, is one of the most respectable people in the narrative. This lady's affianced lover accuses her of endeavoring to poison him, whereupon Madame Durski, "luckless, hopeless, heartbroken," takes an overdose of her favorite "compound," and disappears from the scene. This is but one sensational incident among many. We have a sailor accusing his honest father-in-law of murder, a husband accusing his wife of adultery, the disappearance of a baby heiress who lives in a castle and is protected by a great iron door, the achievements of a London detective, and the ignominious failures of a husband hunter. Marvellous, too, are the adventures of the heroine, who sings in low public houses at Wapping, is said to be the child of a wretch whom she knows to be a murderer, is picked out of the gutter by a baronet worth £40,000 a year, is transferred to "a thoroughly aristocratic seminary, presided over by two maiden sisters" (whose vulgarity, by-the-way, as described in the novel, is wholly out of accordance with the position they occupy), marries the baronet, is made a widow in a few weeks through Carrington's devices, devotes herself to purposes of revenge, and discovers at last that she is the stolen child of a lady of title and distantly connected with her husband's family.

We have but glanced at some of the more prominent incidents of the novel, which the author is no doubt justified in calling "a sensational story, pure and simple." She quotes also an observation made by "one of the most accomplished reviewers of the day" (Mr. Lewes, we believe), to the effect that in criticizing stories there should be some discrimination of the kind of interest attempted, and that the criterion should not demand from the writer qualities incompatible with or utterly disregarded by his method. The interest aimed at in "Run to Earth" is simply sensational, and we are ready to grant that in that aim the author has been successful. She has made up a tale utterly without probability, without characterization, without thought, without humor, pathos, or poetry, without one of the charms, in short, which delights us in the great masters of fiction, a tale which has no use in the world beyond that of stimulating an unwholesome curiosity, and supplying fitting aliment to a vulgar sort of mental dissipation. This is the kind of success achieved by the writers of sensational fiction, and the same kind of distinction may be justly awarded to the novel before us. It fulfils its purpose, but the critic may be permitted to ask whether such a purpose is worth fulfilling?

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—An official statement has been recently published, giving the average number of messages sent every day over the Atlantic Cable and the average daily receipts during the existence of the different rates of charges. When the communication was first opened between Ireland and Newfoundland, £20 was charged for a message of twenty words of five letters, but this rate has now been reduced to £3, and in future the restriction as to the length of the words will be removed. Under the original tariff 29 messages, paying £505, were on an average transmitted every day, and under the present tariff, 168 messages, paying £501. Although the proportion between the reduction of the rate and the increase of the business is not exactly the same, yet there is sufficient encouragement to still further diminish the cost of transmitting messages. The American managers believe that the price should be decreased until the point is reached when both cables will be fully employed.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7'45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12'05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11'05 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harleville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10'30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1'45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 3'25 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 5'15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 6'15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harleville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5'00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6'20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11'30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9'00 and 11'05 A. M., 2'00 and 8'30 P. M.

11'05 A. M. and 2'00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1'45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem, at 5'05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8'30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 8'00 and 7'00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9'30, 10'45 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7'00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.

Fifth and Third Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5'30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2'25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express (for mail)..... 3'00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3'00

At 3'30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3'00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5'30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3'30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3'30 and 4'30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5'30, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3'30, 4'30, and 11'30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3'30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Florence.

At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3'30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2'30, 3'30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10'15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9'30 A. M., 1'00 6'30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3'25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1'30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3'25.

The 9'30 A. M. and 6'30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9'30 A. M., 1'00 6'30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9'30 A. M., 6'30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, Chestnut street, 20 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9'30 A. M. and 6'30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7'00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7'00 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 3'30, and 5'30 P. M. for Mercersville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3'30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Dover and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11'45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4'00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11'30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11'00 A. M., 2'30, 5'00, and 7'00 P. M. The 5'00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8'10 A. M., 1'30, 4'15, and 7'00 P. M. The 8'10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7'00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9'35 A. M., Express; 2'25 P. M., Express; 7'25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 7'25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 405 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7'30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6'30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8'15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7'30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the 8'15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3'30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6'40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7'40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10'10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5'15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8'05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8'45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2'05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2'45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 8'45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7'15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4'10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 8'30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12'45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8'40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3'15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8'00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4'52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7'30 A. M., 12'45 and 4'30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6'30 A. M., 1'00 and 8'45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7'30 A. M. and 4'30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8'10 A. M. and 1'25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5'00, and 8'00 P. M., passing Reading at 1'10 A. M., 1'34, and 10'10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Mail Train, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2'50 and 3'25 A. M., 9'35 P. M., passing Reading at 4'44 and 7'06 A. M., and 11'40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10'10 and 11'45 A. M., and 8'00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M. and 2'05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6'45, 11'30 A. M., and 6'40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8'35 A. M., and 2'15 and 8'35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7'55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12'15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3'30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7'40 A. M., and 5'35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52'50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4'35 A. M., 12'45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2'15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'10 A. M., 1'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40 and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40 and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8'5 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'10 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 6, 8, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7¼, 8'20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10'40 P. M.

" " Williamsport..... 8'20 A. M.

" arrives at Erie..... 9'25 P. M.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11'30 A. M.

" " Williamsport..... 8 35 P. M.

" arrives at Erie..... 9'50 A. M.

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8'00 A. M.

" " Williamsport..... 6 25 P. M.

" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7'45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10'50 A. M.

" " Williamsport..... 10 15 P. M.

" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7'00 A. M.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7'35 P. M.

" " Williamsport..... 8'15 A. M.

" arrives at Philadelphia..... 5'00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3'15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8'15 A. M., 3'5 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8'15 A. M and 3'20 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8'15 A. M., 3'15, 3'30, and 6'00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each kind of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,

No. 326 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Monday, November 16,

Upon the premises, 20 N. Eighth street, the stock, goodwill, lease, and fixtures of a fancy goods and variety store, comprising the usual assortment. 11 11 3t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 12, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10 30 A. M., 1'00, and 9'00 P. M.
East Line	11 40 A. M.
Erie Express	12'40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8'00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11'00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12'00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5'00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1'45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	2'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	6'20 A. M., 3'30 and 7'10 P. M.

PHENOMENA.

Earthquakes and Tidal Waves.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—Later and fuller details are every day increasing the interest with which scientific observers regard the recent earthquakes and tidal disturbances, and confirming our first impression that these convulsions of nature would prove to be among the most remarkable and extensive of which there is any written record. They have been experienced at short intervals during the last three months, and there is no reason to suppose that we have yet felt the last of them, the latest having been reported only a week ago. The shocks have followed no particular direction, and been confined to no particular quarter of the earth. Beginning in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, they seem to have affected all its eastern shores and its southern and western islands, and then, skipping the whole breadth of the North American continent and the Atlantic Ocean, to have broken out in Ireland. We may yet learn that the remoter countries of Asia have likewise been shaken. The first of this great series of convulsions, so far as our intelligence now extends, occurred in the Sandwich Islands, eleven days before the terrible disaster in Peru. Violent shocks were felt in different parts of the group from the 2d to the 9th of August, accompanied with heavy storms of thunder and lightning. The western coast of South America was devastated by awful earthquakes from the 12th to the 16th of August, and at the same time the shocks were felt again in the Sandwich Islands, though less severely than before. On the 17th there were shocks in New Zealand. About the middle of September shocks were felt by vessels in the Eastern Pacific. On or about the 1st of October they were experienced again in the Sandwich Islands. In California they were felt from the 21st to the 25th, with considerable severity, and were repeated slightly up to the 6th of November. On the 23d of October we hear of earthquakes in Ireland. On the 4th of November there was one at Vancouver Island.

The tidal waves which have accompanied all the most serious of these convulsions are peculiarly interesting subjects of study. It has been remarked, as an evidence of the rapidity with which they travel, that they reached the California coast as early as the morning of the 14th of August, having moved over a distance of 4000 miles in a little more than 14 hours; but it now appears that their speed is even greater than this, for they were felt in the Sandwich Islands, nearly an equal distance, on the evening of the 13th, only four hours after the earthquake in Peru, lasting through the night, and obtaining their greatest force the next morning, almost simultaneously with their appearance on the opposite California coast. This would give them a velocity of about a thousand miles an hour. They seem, however, not to have been driven in more than one direction at a time. The Sandwich Islands lie northwest of the place of disturbance in Peru. Towards the west and southwest we have no record of tidal phenomena earlier than the 15th of August, when the waters of Japan and Australia were simultaneously agitated in the same manner. These waves may have been either propagated by fresh convulsions on the South American coast or revulsions from the disturbances at the Sandwich Islands. We have no sufficient data as yet for determining in what direction the waves travelled, or what was their size or their velocity. We trust that the attention of competent observers may have been drawn to these points; for by means of them it would be possible to determine the depth of the Pacific Ocean, the size and velocity of waves bearing, as is well known, a fixed ratio to the depth of the water.

A great tidal wave fell upon Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 15th of October, destroying a great many houses and other property. Accepting the generally received theory that these phenomena are caused by earthquakes, we may expect intelligence of another great calamity about that date in some country bordering on the Pacific, from which we have yet received no advices. But the disturbance may have arisen in the bed of the ocean, in which case, unless a stray sailing vessel chanced to be within reach of it, no account of the phenomenon may ever come to us.

POLITICAL.

New York and Pennsylvania in Comparison.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* speaks editorially as follows:—

It cannot be otherwise than disagreeable to New Yorkers the fact that their own State is not embraced in the magnificent column of majorities which the Republicans have just erected to General Grant. They are gulled to think that while Pennsylvania, for example, goes down to history with 30,000 majority for Grant, New York is hitched to the miserable, wretched Seymour car, that our noble State is left out in the cold with such companionship only as Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and 'such like."

After recalling the fact that New York gave a majority in 1856 of 81,000 for Fremont or against Buchanan, whereas Buchanan received 81,000 more votes than Fremont in Pennsylvania, it is certainly anything but agreeable to our State pride to have matters reversed as they now are. But assuming as we do that Republican majorities are another name for education, morality, and progress, we by no means have reason to feel ashamed when we contrast the two States at large.

The Empire State, without the city of New York, has given a round seventy-five thousand majority for Grant, while Pennsylvania without Philadelphia, gives him but twenty-eight thousand majority. The fact that we are saddled with this wicked metropolis is the only thing that prevents New York from heading the list of States which have given majorities for the Republican ticket. But in carrying this city we have to carry a good proportion of the bilge water of the Republic. Our metropolis is the city of refuge for latter day Democrats all over the country.

Thousands of disfranchised insurgents from the late rebellious territory have congregated here. Democratic politicians like S. S. Cox, A. J. Rogers, and General Slocum, for example, on being shelved at home, push for New York or Brooklyn. Hither congregate from all the States thieves and scoundrels of every description. Politically deluded emigrants from the "Green Isle" tarry among us every year by thousands. Most corrupt and infamous judges preside on the bench; a dishonest ring girths the metropolis. And the combined Democratic vote, which all these and numerous other evil agencies swell up, is imposed upon the Republican party of the State. When we reflect upon this, that we have to carry the political Sodom of the whole country, and in addition are met with twenty or thirty thousand illegal votes, it is almost a matter of surprise that the Empire State should be able to make as good a showing as she does. Let our fellow-Republicans of Pennsylvania give us all the credit to which we are entitled.

SWINDLING.

Extraordinary Flight of a Cigar Manufacturer.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th inst. reported the following case of swindling extraordinary:—A cigar and tobacco dealer, named Charles F. Knoll, whose stand was on Fifth street, had in his employ a cigarmaker who had moved out of the Assessor's district in which he formerly lived. He ought to have had his license indorsed by the Assessor of his present district, but he neglected to do so. This fact became known to some sharpers, who gave their names as Hang & Co., and called upon him. Knoll, who is a very timid and nervous little German, was told that he had been violating the revenue law and rendered himself liable to heavy punishment. He naturally became much frightened. They said that if he did not take care the revenue officers would take his store from him if they found it out. They also stated that they had had a good deal of experience in such matters, and knew how to make it all right. They then made a proposition that he should give them a bill of sale of his store and its contents, and they would take care of it for a short time.

Knoll thought this a good idea, and so he made out the bill of sale and gave it to them. As soon as they got it, one of the scamps looked out of the door and then made a rush for the inside of the store. He told Knoll that the revenue officers had found it out, and now, and it would be best for him to get out of town. Poor Knoll, fearful and intimidated, put on his hat and coat in hot haste, and, acting upon their suggestions, made for the ferryboat as fast as his legs could carry him. When he had gone the scamps closed the store, and one putting on a long-tailed coat and the other a stove-pipe hat to disguise themselves, went after him. He crossed the river before them and ran towards the sloughs. They landed soon afterwards and made a show of pursuit, which stimulated Knoll to greater exertions in the way of flying. Under the impression that they were the dreaded officers, he hastened past the Pittsburg coal landing and sought refuge in the woods of Canokis. He unfortunately got up to his neck in mud, but extricated himself and crawled under a pile of brushwood. Hang & Co. walked at a distance from the pile, and finally came over to St. Louis, took possession of the store, and commenced to sell and remove the tobacco and cigars. The real revenue officers became aware of the fact and seized the store. Hang & Co. decamped. Knoll, after remaining in his ambush a number of hours, mustered courage to come back to St. Louis. He found his store in possession of the officers of the law. Hang & Co. had been selling cigars unstamped, which he had not been doing. Some proceedings were commenced against Knoll, and it was in course of these that the true facts of the case came to the knowledge of Colonel Noble, United States District Attorney. He reported them to the Commissioner, and the proceedings were stayed. Knoll lost a considerable portion of his property. Hang & Co. are still at large.

FILIBUSTERING.

The Movement not Dead—An Enterprising Quill-driver Converses with General De Pollakoff.

The N. Y. *Word* of this morning, notwithstanding the contradictions of the other Gotham journals, still claims that filibusters are making ready in that city for the capture of Cuba. One of his enterprising reporters had an interview with General De Pollakoff, of which the following is an account *verbatim et litera im:*—

The General lives in a retired way, as he says that he does not seek newspaper notoriety or the attention of the Spanish spies who have visited Jersey City to look him up since the publication of the details of the invasion.

Our reporter had to traverse a dark hall, and after ascending two flights of rather dirty stairs, finally emerged on a passage lighted with a very small and dirty window.

Knocking at the first door he came to, our reporter was admitted into a room twelve by eighteen feet in the area, from which a cloud of tobacco smoke puffed out into the entry as soon as the door was opened. As the door opened, a husky, guttural, but commanding voice cried out from the bank of tobacco smoke:

"shut ze doar, Yusef. Dam. Who is zis, Yusef—is he Spanyare? Hah!"

Yusef, the servant, seemed to be a man of about forty years, smoke dried, poorly clad, of medium height, and was evidently of Tartar or of the Osmanli race. He was very servile in his manner, and notwithstanding the introductory harshness of the voice in the smoke bank, he made us a salaam in the Eastern fashion, and whispered in the ear of the principal occupant of the room, a man past the prime of life and attired in a half-barbarous, half-civilized, but wholly warlike costume.

After a moment's hesitation, this man looked up at our reporter with his sharp black eyes, and said in an entirely different tone:—

"It is well. No Spanyare. Hah! Bismillah. Let the Effendi enter. Wipe your feet excellenza. Take a zhecbook, sare."

Our reporter sat down and took the proferred chibouk, which made him feel faint, and brought on a swimming in the head in a few minutes. He stated his business with the distinguished general, and waited an answer while he fixed his look at the eccentric foreigner. The General had around his neck a fur pelisse, and over it a gold cross and two medals, evidently betokening some achievement in the field of war. He wore top-boots and a fur cap, and a sabre quite crooked but handsomely engraved lay upon a table beside him unsheathed. Although the room was hot and stifling with tobacco smoke, the General seemed to shiver in his noble boots.

A smoky-looking print of the battle of Navarro hung on the wall with a small oil-painting of Prince Poniatowski and his horse drowning in the river Elster. A small plaster cast of Kosciusko ornamented, or rather dirtied, the mantelpiece, for everything about this distinguished foreigner, including his own person, seemed in sad need of soap and water. There was also a bust of the first Napoleon on a table, flanked by a topographical map of the island of Cuba, lying open, the roads and fortified places marked with red pencil marks, and the harbors and inlets on the coast of the island dotted with blue pencil lines. Before proceeding to an interview, this noble Pole—as he is believed to be—pulled off his boots, and taking another puff at his chibouk, stretched out his stockinged feet and eyed our reporter sternly, who at that moment felt as if he were about to be shaved by a maniac barber. Finally he said in his Slavic gutteral:—

"You come from ze zshournaal for ze information of ze expedizhion against ze Spanyare. Hah, Dam."

"Yes, General, I am instructed to procure all the information you may be willing to afford me on the subject."

"Allah, it is well. I am Feringhi. I am no speek ze Angleesh langue. I am ze militaire shef. I have ze command undair my frien ze noble Pasha of Anatole, of ze five touzand cavairee. You no spy of ze Spanyare? Hah, Dam."

Reporter—Have you ever been in command of any other forces besides the Turkish forces, General?

General—Oh, yais. I fight very brave at ze grande battaile of ze Ostrokenku wiz ze armee of Polish liberation in 1831. I have command of four hundred men. I have ze great generals my freends zen. Ze Generale Dombrowski, ze Generale Uminski, ze General Lukanskiski—all my grand freends. I kill quinze Russians wiz zis sabre at Grichow myzelf. I now snall have ze plaisir to kill the Spaniard. Hah, dam!

Reporter—How do you propose to go to work, General de Pallakoff, against the Spanish troops in Cuba?

General—My name is Generale Casimir Bolestus de Pollankoff. I am prunz in my countree. I am noblesse. I take five tousand troop what you call filibustair to Cuba. I go in ze Soir—veree quite. I got ze map. I have my staff. I say to Monsiegneur de Lursundi, at Pavana, "You geev me Cuba." He say, "No; nevare." Hah, dam! I cut off his head wiz my sword. Then he run away. I no tell you my plans about zis. I tell zem to my staf; not to you. No. Hab. dam!

Reporter—Is Colonel Gibbons connected with your movement, General de Pallakoff?

General—I know not ze Colonel Gesbon. I am ze commander-en-shef—what you call in Anglesh *corps d'armee*. I no tell my plans. In two week I be in Cuba. I have plenty of money. I have one million florines from ze Pasha of ze Anatole. He my freende. Le Generals Santa Anna he be president of Cuba. He help me wiz amoontgins for ze grand battaile. Hah, dam. Yusef, ze brandee—ze brandee.

Yusef came with a decanter of brandy and making a salaam, presented a huge glass to his master, filled it full of raw brandy, which he drank at one gulp. Thinking that his excellency was beginning to get unintelligible our reporter left the presence of this eccentric military chieftain; but not before he had given him the names of two of his staff officers, who he declared were to have the management of the expedition. They are as follows:—

Chief Adlatus of the Staff—Colonel Simon Luborimiski.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel Sigismund Rodziejowski.

Chief of the Expedition—General Casimir Bobestus de Pallakoff.

He also stated that he had been a cadet in the Russian regiment "Vladimar," and that the movement against Cuba would be solely under his direction, assisted by General Charles F. Henningsen. It was very evident that General de Pallakoff knew more of this filibustering movement than he wished to tell, as three or four military looking men passed into his lodgings as our reporter passed out of them.

COLD-BLOODED.

An Ex-Soldier Kills a Surgeon in Michigan.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.

The difficulty at a Republican meeting in Saranac on the 28th ult., which resulted in the death of Dr. Perry, of Lowell, was the outburst of hatred of the doctor, engendered during the late war, and cherished like a viper in his bosom by Taylor, until satisfied in blood, and not, as published yesterday, the result of a political quarrel. All parties connected with the sad affair were and are Republicans, and Taylor, who is Deputy Sheriff of Ionia county, had on this occasion, it is said, been drinking quite freely, and was more or less under the influence of spirituous liquors.

It appears that Dr. Perry and Taylor were together in the army during the late war, the doctor in the capacity of surgeon, and Taylor as a soldier, and Taylor, after being cured by the surgeon of a bad disease, was cautioned, or warned, against acquiring the disease again, as he would not attend him. He did again become sick and the surgeon refused to attend him, and Taylor was compelled to have other medical help. The disease settled in one of his limbs and made him a cripple for life, and this trouble was charged by Taylor upon the doctor. This state of the case was substantially proved by the court of inquest held at Saranac, and it was also heard that Taylor had repeatedly been heard, on different occasions, to use threatening language towards the doctor. It was proved, also, that on the fatal day he said, pointing to the doctor, "There goes a ——, who ought to have a hole through his head, and I'll make it before night." Soon after that expression he offered a boy twenty cents to go and get his revolver, and the boy soon afterwards brought it to him. A short time after getting his weapon he got into a dispute with an old gentleman about some matter, and seemed to be waxing fighting mad, when a large man who is in the market business at that place stepped up to Taylor, saying, "You want to fight that old man;" then turning to the butcher, he (Taylor) says, "I will fight you then," and suiting his action to his words, he drew his revolver and pointed it at the market man, who knocked the muzzle upward, and then Taylor turned nearly around, instantly fired at Dr. Perry, who was only about twenty feet from him, the ball entering the doctor's head just above one of his eyes, passed through it, and he fell and died without uttering a word or scarcely making a struggle. Not satisfied, seemingly, with what he had accomplished, Taylor kept on firing until every load in his revolver was discharged.

The people present were terribly excited, and it was with difficulty that the guardians of the law and the law-abiding citizens could prevent them from laying violent hands upon the offender. The better judgment of the masses finally prevailed, and Taylor was taken to Ionia and lodged in jail, where he probably will remain until he answers before a court of justice to the charge of wilful murder.

MEXICO.

Prevailing Disquietude Along the Rio Grande.

The true state of social affairs in Mexico, judging by files which have been received, via Texas, are, in relation to quietude, fully as unhappy as they have been for the last fifty-three years. Partisan rangers continue to disturb weak communities and levy small sums. There is abundant evidence that the Juarista authority at the city of Mexico is inefficient and inadequate to the task of governing the country even tolerably well. The insincerity of the Juarista Ministers, their predisposition to duplicity, vanity, and irascibility in some instances, and illiberality in some others, and proceedings for personal gain, are in a great measure the present cause of the country's misfortunes. Escobedo is in the saddle, operating in Tamaulipas, trying to restore peace, but his enemies are active, and compel him, and those under his command, to exhibit the utmost caution to escape being cut up, and as it is—doing the best they can—they are at times greatly harassed. It has become apparent that the Indian element did not favor the shooting of Mejia, for whom, as an Indian chief, always true to one principle, they had a high respect, and therefore the feeling, particularly against Romero, who had most to do with the shooting, is anything but one of good will. The annexation of any portion of Mexico to the United States is, as heretofore, discountenanced by the Indian element particularly, who are still being impressed that the whole territory is a vast, sacred cemetery of their ancestors, and that, therefore, they must not sell the graveyard nor traffic in the dust of those who preceded them. The projects in California to extend railroad communication towards the line of Lower California have received the attention of a Liberal journal, and been commented on in a manner which shows that they do not like such progress on our part in that direction, and apprehend danger of their losing Lower California by it.

LOUISIANA.

The Recent Election Farce.

New Orleans has made herself for past weeks the theatre of violence and proscription. Capital and commerce have shunned her as a plague-stricken spot. Her warehouses have been empty, her merchants, gentlemen of leisure, and all her lower industries prostrated. At the election yesterday, deterred by a paralyzing fear of violence and death, the masses of Republicans avoided the polls, and from a registered strength of nearly 21,000 showed a vote of only 270. At all the polls yesterday there was a remarkable degree of quiet and order, in marked contrast with the turbulent and bloody scenes enacted in Augusta and Savannah, Ga. No one can tell what would have been the condition of affairs here had the colored voters of this city also attempted yesterday to exercise the right of suffrage. The passions of the people had been excited by unworthy appeals to their prejudices, and by almost constant declarations that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and that the time had come for forcible resistance to what have been pronounced oppressive laws. Our reporters visited every poll after 12 o'clock, and none of them saw the slightest indication of disturbances. But few people were gathered around the voting places, and no colored men. Business generally was suspended, coffee-houses and retail grocery stores were closed, and the city wore rather the aspect of Sunday in a Northern city than the appearance of a general election. There were but few intoxicated men on the streets during the day, but in the evening, once in the while, an inebriated individual shouted for Seymour and Blair, to which a sober Democrat would re-pond:—"Seymour and Blair are played out." About dark the interdiction was removed from coffee-houses, and the hospitable doors were thrown open to the over-sanguine but disappointed gentlemen, who genuinely drowned their sorrows in Hawkins' and Sautini's best.—*New Orleans Republican. Nov. 4.*

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCRAPS.—Oliver Dyer professed, the other evening, at Concert Hall, to afford his hearers an insight into some of the sad romance of New York. Pity that it is so, but yet our Quaker City, in mournful sights and scenes, falls not far behind Gotham. The other evening, between midnight and 1 o'clock, our labors ended, we were on our way home. On our route, at the corner of a small court or alley, stands a gin-shop. It was lighted up and full of drinkers. High carousal and the noise of drunken orgies disturbed the quiet air. Just upon the outer step, washing, with piteous tears, the innocent face of a babe which she held in her arms, bent a poorly clad woman. Just within the doorway, sitting with his back to the street, was a broad-shouldered, burly fellow, tossing off the contents of a glass. Evidently the two were man and wife. Afraid to enter, now and then the poor mother would look beseechingly at the father of her child through the chinks of the half-open door. As we passed her she bent still lower in her sorrow, but not too low for us to hear the plaintive words, "Oh, George, George, come home!"

—Yesterday morning a well-built, well-dressed, rather rubicund individual was observed hurrying along the sidewalk on the north side of Chesnut street, east of Sixth. He was manifestly in great tribulation. Couldn't get through the crowd of walkers fast enough. He elbowed somebody here, pushed some other body there, dodged, jumped, and ran along. Under his arm he bore a huge book, weighty and dusty and dogeared. It was grasped with fearful tenacity. The poor fellow's neck-tie was loose, his vest unbuttoned, and from the rapidity of his gait, his coat-tails stood out so straight and stiff that you might have played checkers on them. Now, there are always a number of boot-blacks sunning themselves in that vicinity. The little shavers are ever ripe for fun, and the flurried appearance of the fast traveller attracted their attention. Three or four of them got up from their boxes, and winking to the other "shiners," ran in his way. Several newsboys followed. The way in which they then pestered that chap was a caution. "Shine! shine! shine!" the bootblacks yelled; "paper! paper! paper!" the newsboys shrieked. They clustered around his feet and impeded his passage. He couldn't escape them. His red face grew redder, and his stout legs lifted for a kick. He did kick. Almost kicked himself over. Down went the book, and as it flew open upon the pavement, we saw "Directory, 1859." With a quick stoop, he picked it up, took a flying leap over the heads of his tormentors, and luckily seeing the entrance to the Recorder's office near by, threw himself in. Up stairs he went in a flash, and with just two thimblefulls of breath, demanded an officer to arrest the youngsters. The Recorder said "Mr."—*frankly*, we have forgotten what he did say. At any rate he wouldn't furnish the officer; and, besides that, the little fellows had vanished.

—In THE TELEGRAPH office we have a little devil and a little kitten. The former is a precocious lad some seven years old, the latter a playful puss some seven months old. They are just companions. This morning Harry, the devil, was tossing Tab, the kitten. Tab didn't like the treatment, and "got her back up." As the devil backed off from her claws he shouted, "Look, look, Tab's got the Grecian bend!" "Why, what do you think is the Grecian bend?" was asked. "Getting the back up, just like Tab," was the reply.

—Public services are to be held this evening at the Home for Little Wanderers. The place will be made vocal by songs from the children.

—The Wecacoe Legion meet this evening to take action on their by-laws.

FIRES.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the flour and feed store of William Dinsmore, on Frankford road, above Hanover street. The building, a two-storied one—the first story brick, the second story frame—was burned to the ground, and a number of barrels of flour in it were consumed. Loss, $600; no insurance. A stable in the rear of the store was also burned.

Next door below Mr. Dinsmore's place was a frame building, occupied as a dwelling and butcher shop. This was destroyed, as well as a slaughter-house and stable which stood back. Loss $1500.

The harness establishment of Mr. C. Haines also caught fire, and was completely burned out. The total loss will probably exceed $2500.

Also, early this morning, another fire broke out in the building known as the Old Rose Hill Mansion, on Front street, above Hart's lane. It was owned by Messrs. Braddock & Bedford, but was occupied by Mr. John Ryan. Loss about $800. No insurance.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY OF PHILADELPHIA.—As a large number of persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining medical and surgical relief afforded by the establishment and opening of the Homœopathic Dispensary at No. 1010 Spring Garden street (open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.), about two weeks ago, among whom were some from the southern part of the city, a branch office has been opened at No. 1029 S. Fifth street, to be open every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., for the convenience and benefit of poor residents in that part of the city. Both places are provided with all the conveniences of a private office; and of the physicians in regular attendance, one has had an extensive experience of eight years in the practice of his profession. A number of patients are now receiving treatment at their residences. Lying-in patients also attended.

DEMOCRATIC INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.—On last election day George Ferguson, living in Sylvester street, near Sixth, was the Democratic Return Inspector at the Ninth division, First ward. When the ballots were turned out of the box previous to being counted he attempted to foist a handful of Democratic tickets into the pile. His guilty nervousness made him drop them a little to one side, when the Republican Inspector gathered them under his arm, and afterwards put them into his pocket. Complaint was entered against Ferguson, and yesterday he was arrested by Officer Bryan, of the Seventeenth District. Alderman Bonsall held him in $1000 bail.

ON SUSPICION.—About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th instant, the dwelling No. 1214 Austin street, was entered during the temporary absence of the occupants, and thoroughly ransacked. A quantity of clothing and a lot of jewelry were stolen. Some of the goods the thieves, in their haste, dropped in the yard. A fellow named Michael Hoing was observed prowling around the neighborhood on the day of the theft, and yesterday he was arrested a Seventh and Shippen streets, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. Alderman Bonsall committed him for a further hearing.

CAPTURED.—Yesterday a chap named William Ringle walked into the store of Bernard Rafferty, No. 706 Lombard street, and picking up a roll of eight yards of carpet, left with it under his arm. Unfortunately for William, a policeman happened by at the time, and observing the theft, took him into custody. Alderman Carpenter committed him.

MILITARY PARADE.—We are informed that orders will shortly be issued for a parade of the First Division Pennsylvania Militia on Thanksgiving Day.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.—Miller's brewery, on Lake avenue, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $8000.

HATS AND CAPS.
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office 11 19 3m

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THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

The O'Baldwin-Wormald Prize Fight—Only One Round—The Irish Giant the Victor—Murder Trials.

PRIZE FIGHT.

The Mill Between O'Baldwin and Wormald.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The long talked of prize-fight between O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, and Wormald occurred this morning at Weehawken, New Jersey. The former was seconded by Joe Coburn, and Wormald by George Rooke. Only one round was fought, in which Wormald was sent flying to his corner, knocked insensible, and could not come to time. His jaw was broken. No arrests were made.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12—P. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. Erie Railway shares firmer and higher; Illinois Central easier at 93¾; United States Five-twenties, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. Lard dull. Cheese 65s. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d. Fine Rosin, 16s.

LONDON, Nov. 12—P. M.—Linseed Oil, £28 10s. Tallow, 51s. 9d.

HAVRE, Nov. 12—P. M.—Cotton 136f. on the spot.

FROM OHIO.

The Majority for Grant 41,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The statement has been telegraphed that Grant and Colfax's majority in Ohio would be less than 40,000, but official returns from additional counties received here this morning make the Republican majority 41,000, and a few hundred to spare.

Not the Man.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—H. H. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, not H. C. Wainwright, as published, is to be President of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville (Va.) Railroad, which is to be manned by a Philadelphia company.

Fire.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A fire occurred last night in the store of Thomas Keily & Co., dry goods merchants, in Otis street. The loss is estimated at $70,000. Insured principally in Boston offices.

New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 12.—There is a better feeling regarding the Commercial Bank. They are paying notes to their depositors which are current at 85 to 90 cents per dollar.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank at Cobleskill, Schoharie county, last night.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The steamship Eagle arrived at this port this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton steady; sales of 250 bales at 24½. Flour without decided change; sales of 9000 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels No 1 at $1 65; No. 2 at $1 64@1 65; white Michigan at $2 25. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 59,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 15@1 17. Oats advanced 1c.; sales of 24,000 bushels at 71c. Beef quiet. Pork quotations are nominal; new mess $28 75; Lard quiet; steam, 16¾@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cotton dull; middling uplands nominally 24¾c. Flour quiet; Howard street superfine $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8@10 50; no family, $10 75@11 75; City Mills superfine, $7 50@7 25; do. extra, $8@10 75; do. family, $11@12 75; Western extra, $8@9 25; do. family, $10@12 75. Wheat a shade better, but not quotably higher. Corn firmer; new white 78@80c. Oats dull; prime, 65@70c.; ordinary, 50@60c. Rye nominal. Pork firm at $29@29 50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½c.; clear sides, 18c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c. Hams, 18@20c. Lard dull at 18.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 43 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	118½	Pac. Mail S. Co.	114¼
N. Y. and E. R.	37½	Toledo & Wab.	57
Phil. and Rea. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	68
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82	Adam Express Co	48½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	47½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	U. S. Express	45
Chic. and N. W. pri.	83½	Tenn. 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Gold	134
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107	Market steady.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

August Graf a wise-looking young German, with long hair and thin eye-glasses, pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of several watches and some clothing belonging to Henry and George Hering. He obtained employment at Mr. Hering's house, and before the end of his first week's services he absconded, taking with him these articles. Upon being caught he acknowledged that he had committed the theft.

James Condron, a robust, simple-looking Celt, in the prime of manhood, confessed that he had attempted to play the expert professional shoplifter, and had completely failed. He first walked into Ladomus' jewelry store and asked to be allowed to see some watch chains, and was waited upon by one of the salesmen, who showed him a large assortment. After examining a number of them carefully, he said none of them suited him, and walked out. From there he went to Clark & Biddle's, and went through the same performance, but when he was about to take his departure, Mr. W. W. Hemples, the young gentleman who was paying him all due attention, requested him to leave behind him either $25 or a certain breach he had put into his pocket. He seemed considerably confused and endeavored to make it appear that the brooch had unaccountably got on the counter, a few feet from where he had been standing; but everything seemed to go wrong with him, and he was marched off to the Alderman's office. When searched a gold chain belonging to Mr. Ladomus was found upon him.

David Gallagher, a drayman, pleaded guilty of a charge of assault and battery upon a little boy only four years old. The child and some of his companions were playing about the prisoner's dray and upon cotton bales he was hauling and this annoyed him; he chased them away, and struck this child several times with his whip, making severe welts.

William Bell, colored, was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Otto Mast, a boy of ten years. On the part of the Commonwealth it was testified that on last Tuesday three weeks ago the boy was playing at Eighth and market streets, and stooped down to put a stick under the wheel of Mr. Yoke's carriage which was standing there, and the defendant, the driver of the carriage cut him in the eye with his whip. On the part of the defense it was contended that this was a case of mistaken identity, for at the time this was alleged to have occurred the carriage was not at that locality. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Hammitt vs. Davis & Co. An action to recover for coal sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $862 20.

John W. Proctor vs. John Allender. An action to recover for goods sold to defendant's wife. The defense set up that the articles furnished the lady were not necessaries of life but were luxuries, and as she was living apart from the defendant he was not liable for them. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare.—Bishop, Son & Co vs. Bishop & Simons. An action to recover for money loaned. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster.—The Orphans' Court argument list was up to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New	102½	100 sh Read	48¾
$5000 Pa 6s W Loan	101¾	100 do	48¾
$10 0 Pa 6s, 2series	106¼	100 do	c. 48¾
100 sh Leh V R	s15. 55	100 do	s10 wn. 48¾
10 sh Mor C Pf	72	100 do	s60 wn. 48¾
100 sh Read R	b12. 48¾	100 do	blc. 48¾
100 do	blt. 48¾	200 do	c. 48¾
100 do	c. 48¾	100 do	c. 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	102¾	2 sh C & Am.	128¾
$1000 do. New	102¾	6 sh Far & Mech R.	126
$1000 C & Am m 6s '89	93	100 sh Leh N.	s9. 28¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold	s3	50 do	28
$500 do	93	50 sh Leh V R	s10. 55
$400 do	93	11 do	55
8 sh Mor C Pf	72	7 do	55

FOURTH EDITION

THE WEST.

Session of the Social Science Convention—Destructive Fire in Chicago—Grant's Majority in Ohio.

Probabilities of the Removal of Commissioner Rollins by the President.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Social Science Convention—A Billiard Match Which Did Not Come Off—Highway Robbery—Destructive Fire.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the Social Science Convention yesterday the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Rev. E. Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill., for President, and Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., for Secretary. Objections were made to these positions being filled by clergymen, the principal objectors being Rev. Robert Collyer and Rev. Robert Laird Collier. The whole subject was put over to to-day.

The papers read yesterday were: "Woman's Place and Value in Society," by Dr. Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University; "The Law of the Increase of Population," by Dr. Allen, of Lowell, Mass.; "The Problem of Domestic Science," by Professor H. C. Wayland, of Michigan University; "Lodging Houses for Women," by Mrs. Dale, of Boston; "What Shall be Done with the Insane of the West?" by Dr. McFarlan.

The Carme-Rudolph billiard match did not take place last night, the dispute about the table not having been settled. It is rather doubtful whether it will ever come off.

A drover named J. P. Jennings, who but recently arrived in this city from Henry county, Texas, was last night robbed of $5000. He carried the money in a side-pocket of his overcoat, and was stepping into the Adams House about midnight, when three fellows jostled and went through him, and effected their escape.

In the Eighth Congressional district, Ill., Cullom, Rep., has 2925 majority, and in the Twelfth district Hay, Rep., has 1642 majority.

Yesterday morning the tannery of Bristol & Engle, on Archer avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000. Insured for $30,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Revenue Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The presence here of Judge Fullerton, District Attorney Courtney, Solicitor Binckley, and others connected with the investigation into the alleged revenue frauds in New York, gives rise to various rumors about the

Suspension of Commissioner Rollins

and Mr. Courtney. The latter gentleman was sent for and arrived here yesterday morning. He first visited Attorney-General Evarts, and laid before that official a reply to the charges preferred against him. Afterwards he called upon the President, and had a lengthy interview.

Courtney asserts that he is a victim of conspiracy, of which Binckley is the leading spirit. It is stated that the President, now that Congress has adjourned *sine die*, will carry into execution his long-cherished idea of removing Rollins.

The numerous applicants for the place, who have been hanging around for the last six months, waiting from day to day for Rollins' removal, are now here in full force. They boast that

The President

has fully made up his mind, and that within a few days he will remove both Rollins and Courtney.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial.

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